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ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY

Sons of the American Revolution



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

BY
THOMAS A. PERKINS
AND
EDMUND D. SHORTLIDGE

CONSTITUTION

AND

ROLL OF MEMBERS

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY
OF THE

Sons of the American Revolution



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

BY
THOMAS ALLEN PERKINS
AND
EDMUND DOUGLAS SHORTLIDGE

CONSTITUTION AND ROLL OF MEMBERS

Constitution and Roll of Members

San Francisco, California

Published by the Society

October, 1917

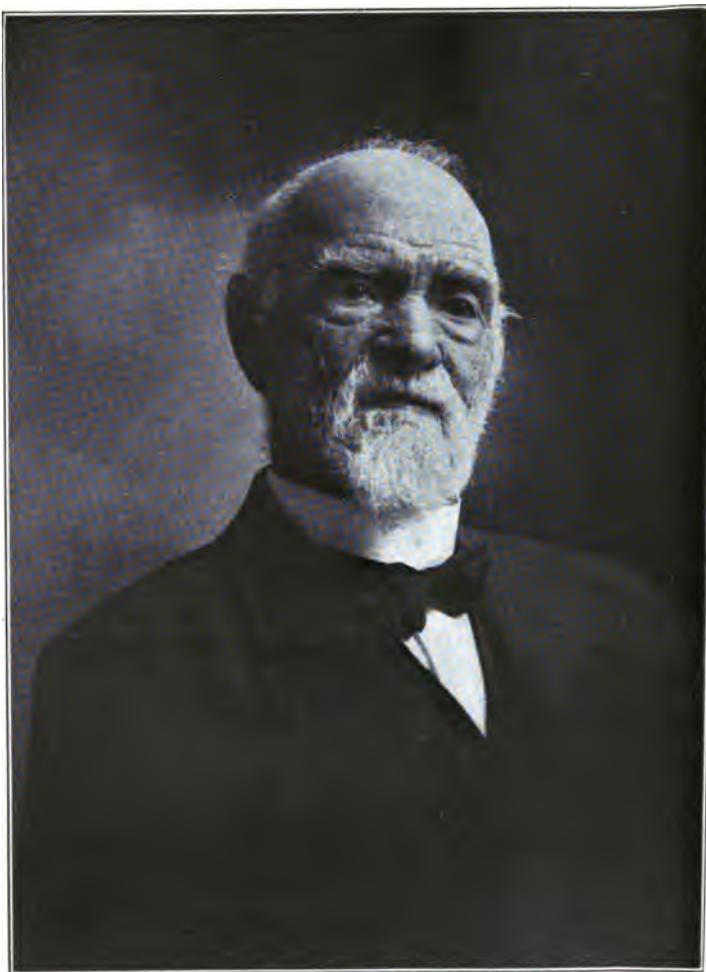
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James Lafayette Coateswell

(Photograph taken January, 1915.)

Provisional President of Sons of Revolutionary Sires,
Oct. 22, 1875, to July 4, 1876.

Born in Wellington, Conn., November 23, 1830. Came to California in 1849. Residence, Decoto, Cal.

P R E F A C E

In 1909 the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution published a book of Addresses delivered before the Society and Memorial Sketches of twenty-eight deceased members, edited by the Historian. In 1913 the Society published another book of Addresses, Biographical Sketches of thirty-nine deceased members, photographs of Past Presidents of the Society and other data pertaining to the early history of the Society, edited by the Historian. Both books are out of print.

We have followed the same general arrangement in this book as in the books of 1909 and 1913 and added the Constitution and Roll of 460 Members of the Society. The Frontispiece is a compliment to Dr. James L. Cogswell, the Provisional President in 1875.

THOMAS A. PERKINS,
EDMUND D. SHORTLIDGE,
Editors.

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ADDRESSES

Delivered before the

California Society

— of the —

Sons of the American Revolution

FRANCE THE DEFENDER OF FREEDOM

By SAMUEL M. SHORETRIDGE,

at a banquet given the Commissioners of the
Republic of France.

San Francisco, September 8, 1913.

Mr. President and Honored Guests: I esteem it a very great honor, a very high privilege, in your name, compatriots, once more to welcome these honorable gentlemen, representing the majestic beauty and the splendid civilization of France. As one of the humblest citizens of this Republic I regard it as a happy moment when, speaking feebly it may be the sentiments of your hearts, I can welcome these representatives of the great Republic of the Old World.

We are citizens of the greatest republics on this earth. One is a star, lighting and illuminating Europe and the Old World. That star is the bright and unfading star of the Republic which you represent and which has stood and stands for liberty, for equality, and for justice. We represent another great Republic which is a star in the Western Hemisphere. And may be century-old love and friendship which has existed between these Republics continue unbroken until every nation of Europe shall be a republic and all the sons of men shall be free.

For over a century—a short time in the chronicles of God, but a long time in the diplomatic life of nations—the people of France and the people of the United States of America, have been, individually

and nationally, friends. We have never fought each other. And tonight, in this year of 1913, America would endeavor to express her appreciation of her debt to France, a debt which perhaps we may never be able to pay.

Tonight we look backward. We think of a hundred and odd years ago. Tonight the sons of the American Revolution, descendants of those who fought, bled, died, that liberty might not perish on this continent, look back to the time when the thirteen colonies of America, poor, weak, few in numbers, had the courage to throw down the gauntlet of battle to the then great monarchy of the world. We think of the Revolutionary period and of the nations of Europe who either scoffed or sneered at us or were indifferent to our cause. And thinking of our then weakness, our poverty, with swelling and grateful hearts we remember the one nation of Europe that extended the hand of friendship and the sword of assistance to us—and that nation was the dear, beloved nation of France.

Tonight, gentlemen, we are strong, we are powerful upon the land, we are great upon the sea; but we remember when we were weak upon the land and weaker upon the sea. And we remember keenly, I trust gratefully, that during the Revolutionary War, when we were fighting for liberty, for the rights of self-government, that of all the nations of Europe, France was the one that came to our assistance.

Gentlemen, within the brief limits permissible I cannot hope to go into details touching the services which France rendered to us during the dark days and the darker nights of our Revolutionary period. But one great character, majestic and beautiful, rises before us tonight. Indeed, two great characters stand before us tonight, one the immortal, calm, serene, and all-conquering George Washington, and the other, ever faithful, beautiful in form, loving liberty more than he loved life, willing to sacrifice fortune, give over titles, bid adieu to the wife of his heart, risk all and give all for liberty—the other, the immortal and noble Lafayette. Before attaining the age of twenty years, descendant of a noble line of ancestors and in the enjoyment of fame and fortune, such was his love for liberty, that, purchasing a vessel out of his own purse, bidding farewell perhaps forever to his young and beautiful wife, he turned that vessel into the then uncharted sea and came hither to this land, in order to offer his sword, his services and his life, if necessary, in behalf of the colonies who were struggling to break the shackles and throw off the yoke of England. Lafayette came representing the spirit of the French people, representing the poor, representing the lowly, representing the great mass of the then French

nation who believed in liberty then, has believed in it every hour since and believes in it now—he came representing the then and present spirit of the French people. He came—you know the story. Yet it is so beautiful that you will indulge me in dwelling on it briefly. He came to America; he offered himself to Washington, and that man, who was not given to impulses, who was said to be somewhat cold and austere in his character, saw something in Lafayette which immediately drew him to his heart. And I am but stating what is historically true and known to us—and I trust is known to you, gentlemen of France—that of the two men of the Revolution whom Washington loved, one was Alexander Hamilton and the other was Lafayette.

Lafayette shed his blood for us at the Battle of Brandywine. At Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, during the darkest hour of the Revolution, when our soldiers were without food, without clothing, without shelter, when they took raw untanned skin and made it into shoes, when they were dying, there occurred an incident in the life of Lafayette which is of the very poetry of history. The night was cold and dark. There was a sentinel at his post. Lafayette found this poor Continental soldier, numb and almost dying with hunger and cold. Lafayette said, "Give me your gun; I will stand as sentinel. Go to my tent. There you will find a blanket and some food. Eat the food and bring the blanket back to me." The poor soldier hobbled with bleeding feet to the tent of Lafayette, ate of his food, and returned with the blanket. Lafayette took the blanket, cut it in two, covered the soldier with one-half and wrapped himself in the other. That was the sweet and unselfish spirit of Lafayette!

Lafayette returned to France. You know his subsequent career and services there. You know of his high position, you know of his fall, you know of his suffering. You know, also, that until his dying day he was the lover of America and that he exchanged letters with our George Washington until his death. When Lafayette was imprisoned Washington wrote the most feeling and the most appealing letters ever penned by man to the Emperor, asking the release of his friend and the dear friend of America. Washington greatly admired Lafayette's wife, and wrote to her affectionately. The most beautiful, loving letters that ever passed between two men, loving as a father to a son, or a son to a father, expressing the most noble sentiments of sexless love—the love of one man for another—friendship undying, a common love for liberty, a common love for regulated order and regulated freedom—the most beautiful letters ever passing between two men are the letters which passed between George Washington, the father of our country, and Lafayette, your great champion of freedom.

The love which Washington had for Lafayette, gentlemen, symbolizes the love which has existed between our two nations. And may that love forever continue. May we ever be friends. May we ever stand together. May we ever fight for progress, for liberty, for regulated and guarded freedom. Both these nations represent government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Both these Republics have taken the crown from the head of tyranny and snatched the sceptre out of the hands of princes, placing the crown and the sceptre upon the brow and in the hands of the people of the two Republics.

France is girded around by monarchies. But there she stands, asserting the rights of a people to a government by the people and for the people. She stands today as an inspiration to the other nations of Europe. She is a light to Europe. She is not ashamed of freedom. She is not apologizing for freedom. She has been the champion and the defender of freedom. Therefore we in America look to her not only with gratitude for what she did for us, but with admiration, for she is standing for what we stand for here—government of, for, and by the people.

France and America, the two great Republics of this earth! They represent the same ideals; they recognize that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Their forms of constitution are somewhat different, but the spirit which animates and gives life and strength and vigor to each nation is the same. France and America put away the crown and the sceptre and laid aside the forms and ceremonies of royalty. Both have exalted the rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Both have dreamed the same dreams, hoped for the same things, lifted up and made free, and both have stood and now stand for the liberty of man, woman and child.

And what have they accomplished? Have they been failures? Have they been backward? Have they fallen behind in the progress of civilization? Behold! These two governments, one standing yonder upon the Old, and the other here upon the New World, are in the very vanguard of the civilization of the earth. They have advanced the rights of men. They have guarded the rights of property. They have elevated women. They have given hope to childhood. They have consoled the declining years of age. They have made the world purer and better, more beautiful and more righteous. And may they ever stand together in the forefront of civilization, fighting for liberty, champions of progress, and friends in everything that goes to make a rich, prosperous, and happy people.

Yes, my fellow-Americans, we may well welcome here with glowing hearts the citizens of our great sister Republic. We are but one people, after all. God has made of us brothers. He has set bounds to our habitations—you live yonder in France, we live here in America. But there is but one God above us, there is but one destiny for us all. And I rejoice to believe that America, the Republic, and France, the Republic, are liberating the world. Portugal is a republic, and other nations of Europe, though in form monarchial, have had the spirit of republicanism infused into them. The time may come when France shall have republicanized Europe. We may yet see a republican Europe, a republican Asia, and ultimately a republican Africa. Inspired by France, the Great Republic of Europe, and by the United States, the great Republic of America, we may yet see the whole world converted in governmental form into one mighty Republic. And then will be the consummation of the hope of Lafayette and the dream of Washington.

As the learned Chief Justice has said (Melvin)—I said Chief Justice—well, he is worthy to be so—as the learned Associate Justice has said, there are certain things which suggest a communion and a commingling of hearts between these two Republics. With the very colors which we love—the blue of Heaven, the red, suggestive of the heart's blood, the white of the plume of victory—with these three beautiful colors commingling and the eagles of France and the eagle of America flying together, there is no other nation, no other combination of nations, which can prevail against us in times of war or surpass us in the victories of peace.

From the early days of the Revolution, when Lafayette came, to the cloudless day of Yorktown, when the French admiral and the American general saw the flag of England lowered in defeat, until this hour, the two nations have walked in harmony. From that hour to this they have cherished the same ideals and had a common destiny. Both have drunk deep of the cup of national sorrow. But tonight I rejoice to see France prosperous, progressive; all her villages growing and happy; her great and splendid city, the crown and jewel of Europe. I rejoice to see that nation advancing in art, science and civilization—great upon the land and great upon the sea. As for my own country, I think I see her safe at home and safe abroad, an example and an inspiration to the world. And it is my prayer that these two nations, both of whom were conceived in liberty and dedicated to equality, both of whom have fought for freedom, both of whom have shed blood upon countless fields for the rights of men—

it is my hope that these two nations, representing as they do the same cause of self-government, may ever stand as friends of liberty, champions of progress, knit together in indissoluble bonds of admiration and love.

A MESSAGE FROM MASSACHUSETTS

By Thomas Monroe Shepard, Northampton, Mass.

Oakland, March 10, 1914.

Mr. Toastmaster and Compatriots: I strayed into your secretary's office, to decorate myself with a fresh button, which I wear tonight, as a very suitable christening, and he suggested that I come to this banquet. I agreed, and as I did so, I thought it was to be as a listener, to hear wisdom, and not to take up your time with a talk by myself. But your toastmaster has very politely asked me to speak—no doubt he thinks it a kindness, but if he knew how embarrassed I feel, and how little prepared I am, he would not so designate it.

I feel much as I did when, traveling in Vienna, I went to the Court Theater, in which there were about three thousand people. I looked over that audience, and there wasn't a soul there that I had ever seen before or who knew me. And yet we were all there for one common purpose, to hear a superb opera. In the same way, I somehow feel at home when I am among you here. I feel at home with you, my compatriots, because of our one common cause, the glory of our ancestors, and what we may do for ourselves and our posterity.

Though you have many times heard extolled your spirit of hospitality, yet perhaps you will not be loath to hear it again. Since I have been in your midst this evening, I have received two very kind invitations, and it is certainly the height of hospitality, and something that I, as an Easterner, appreciate very much.

Mention has been made of Massachusetts, and your toastmaster suggested that I give a message from Massachusetts. Really I do not know very much about it, for I have been traveling for the past seven years, and cannot tell you from direct, present day knowledge.

Perhaps, therefore, I might be justified in telling a little experience that I had while traveling, which has a significance to our wearing this button that I have found so many people wearing.

I landed in Portugal, and, not knowing any one in the city, and wishing to make myself registered, in case of an accident or of my becoming arrested, or something untoward occurring to me, I went to the Consul's office, and inquired for him. I was ushered through the corridor, and as I came into his office I said, "I am looking for the United States Consul." He replied. "You need not look any further. I am the man. What is more, you come right in here," and he took me by the lapel of the coat and sat me down in a chair and said he, "A man who wears that button can always come into my office." He was a Son of the American Revolution himself, and you can imagine that I felt very much at home.

I recall another occasion when I had been traveling with a party of English people. There were three English sisters amongst them, and we had become more or less acquainted, but none of them quite dared to ask me what this button was for. After a while, one of them mustered up the necessary courage, saying, "We have seen and talked with you, and perhaps you will consider it not too much of an intrusion if you satisfy our curiosity by telling us what that button is." "Ah," said I, "you have put your foot in it this time." They blushingly began to excuse themselves, but I said "No, you must hear it, now that you have asked. That button stands for membership in a society in America that is composed of descendants of the American Revolution in 1776, when my Grand Daddy beat your Grand Daddy."

Now, as to the message from Massachusetts. Our Massachusetts Society, by the way, is divided into chapters located in different towns. Of course we have the advantage of being on the field where many of the conflicts and many of the deprivations and patriotic movements took place. But I am very sure that our Society in Massachusetts, and especially my own chapter, would be very glad to welcome any of you gentlemen there. This message does not come from many authority, except authority of good spirit. Massachusetts, of course, is a grand old State—perhaps some would say it *was* a grand old State, but we think it is something of a State now. And one of the best things Massachusetts ever did for its country, and one of the worst things it ever did for itself, and the best thing it did for California, was to send a great many of its sons out here. I have been delighted this evening to find three who are from my own State. So that makes me feel at home again.

But, to be a little serious, we really feel a great pride in our ancestors. We all have our General Warren ancestors and our Seth Pomeroy, and all of those great men, and we are rather inclined to emphasize that feeling of ancestor worship. Now, I think the great duty of our Society, not only in the East, but all through the country, is to do something which we will be proud of ourselves, and of which the generations that come after us will be proud and speak of as much as we do of our own ancestors. And there is no time in this country when we have had the opportunity or when the need is greater than it is today, and no State in the Union is in a position of better advantage to forward it, and there are none where it is more needed than right here in the State of California. You have here delegates from nearly every State in the Union, and you have immigrants from nearly every country in the world. And it is incumbent upon us here to make the most of this opportunity, and as Judge Melvin has recently said, we have a great duty devolving upon us, a great work to do, and it *must* be done. We must hold together, we must have our meetings frequently, we must keep in touch with what is going on in the world. For we are in a world that has never existed before. We are in the electric age, where things are changing with great rapidity. There are tremendous problems before us, as you all know, in the city and the State and the Nation. And our people must hold together, they must be wise and put aside partisanship and local feeling, and work for something of which we can all justly feel proud.

It is a pleasure to see the young men in this gathering tonight. I tell you, young men, that there is something for you to do, something besides coming here and having a good dinner and a good social gathering. You have a responsibility due to your ancestors and due to the people and due to yourselves, to rise above any little petty things, any petty prejudice that might exist, and make a name for yourselves and a name for this order. And I say to you now that, under the glorious sunlight that has painted yonder poppy and imprisoned therein its golden color, so typical of this State, and under the advantage of this matchless climate that yields constant invigoration and locks up some of it in yonder wine, all as a stimulant to your actions—do the very best you can and do all you can unceasingly for the glory of this Nation and this splendid order to which we belong.

THE CAUSES LEADING UP TO THE EUROPEAN WAR

By David P. Barrows, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculties, University of California.

San Francisco, October 23, 1914.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: After listening to such an extremely interesting personal narration as that we have just had from Mr. Baldwin, I feel quite diffident about attempting to talk to you about the history of the politics underlying this great struggle. We have heard a great deal lately about the prevision and foresight of the German military staff. I think if they had had to match their qualities of mind against those of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, we would have seen a very different issue in the early stages of this war.

There is another reason why anybody must feel a certain diffidence in attempting to discuss European politics, especially if he is an American looking at the situation from a long distance across the water and continent, and that is that foreign relations are a difficult subject to understand, at their best. The dispatches that pass between diplomats and chancellories of states, are reserved, privileged documents. It is a long while before the evidence is in. And you are dealing with personalities and motives which it is so easy to misunderstand and to misjudge, and it is a field in which we are inclined to express prejudice, and to pass sweeping and hurried judgment. I suppose there could be no fitter time for us to remember that great adage of Burke, "I do not know how to draw an indictment of a whole people," than just now, when we are likely, in an intensity of feeling, to take issue on this side or on that.

Now, I shall not attempt to go very much into the history of the international situation that lies behind this momentous struggle. I simply want to point out a few things that indicate very great changes in the international politics of Europe. Great changes have come over the alignment of states within the past generation. The situation seems utterly different from what it did forty-five years ago, when the Peace of Frankfort was concluded between France and Prussia. For one thing, it looks as if the Concert of Europe was gone. For a long, long time, I don't know how long, there had been

a certain close understanding between the diplomats of the several great powers of Europe that we called the Concert of Europe. Those men understood one another. They did not like one another always, but they understood one another sufficiently to work together, to maintain the peace of Europe and to settle issues that might result in war. I suppose that that Concert of Europe last expressed itself in a concrete and effective way in the Congress of Berlin of 1878, that met to settle the issues growing out of Russia's successful war upon Turkey. That great company of statesmen, among whom Bismarck moved as the force of paramount influence—that great company of statesmen, and the policies which they represented, the alignment of states which they produced, are obviously gone. The Concert of Europe is no more. What is to take its place, no man can say.

But this is to be noticed, this is to be recognized for it: It did keep the peace of Europe; it did preserve the peace of the Balkans for more than thirty years. Then first one state and then another violated the great instrument that came out of the Congress of Berlin, and its spell was broken.

I think we are not passing swift judgment when we say that Austria was the first to violate the agreement of 1878, when, following the revolution of Turkey and the expectation that the Young Turk in the Ottoman Empire, might re-establish Turkish pretensions over the Balkans, Austria declared the annexation to herself of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She had done much for those provinces, she had reformed their administration, and carried them forward in well-being. But she was the trustee of the great powers and of Europe for those provinces, and she violated her trusteeship when she annexed them, and gave to the Concert of Europe, to the great agreement of 1878, its first shock. And then Italy repeated the blow when she annexed Tripoli and waged war against the Ottoman empire for the annexation of that coveted African Province, because the Concert of Europe and the Congress of Berlin of 1878 had guaranteed the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, and Italy was one of the signatory powers. Then this was followed by act after act, of minor consequence, perhaps, but all indicating that the old agreement, the old understanding between the powers of Europe which had weathered the war of 1870 and 1871, was at an end; that there was a new school of diplomats, there were new policies in the world, there were new alignments of great powers, there was a new disposition to treat with disrespect those solemn agreements into which the powers had formally entered.

There is another thing that has gone, another great force, which, for many years, was a guarded and apparently potent thing, and that is the Triple Alliance. You all know the extraordinary statesmanship with which Bismarck created that alliance of Germany and Austria and Italy. If you want to read the intimate history of how this great union of defensive strength was brought about, you can read it in Bismarck's own legacy to the German people, his "Gedanken und Errinnnerungen," his Thoughts and Recollections, which he left as a record of his policy and as a statement of his political belief. And you will appreciate from his own narrative the difficulties he had to overcome to bring Austria and Germany together. Fortunately, his statesmanship had made it possible for Austria to forget the bitterness of her defeat in 1866, and to unite with Germany in an alliance of defense. But how did he ever bring Italy into that Triple Alliance? How was it that Italy was ever induced to join in defensive league with her old inveterate enemy, Austria, a country that had kept her northern provinces in subjection for so long? The memories of that intolerable subjection were very fresh in Italian minds in 1879, when the Dual Alliance was formed. The battles of Magenta and Solfeino had been fought just a little while before. Their veterans were still alive and Italy still had her old grudge against Austria, there was still under Austrian power, Italian soil and Italian population, "Italia Irredenta." How, then, was Italy brought into this Triple Alliance? It is explained by one of the cleverest strokes of Bismarckian diplomacy, whereby he was able to create antagonism between Italy and France, to encourage France in the occupation of Tunisia, to destroy Italy's expectations of ever gaining that portion of Africa which she regarded as her own logical inheritance, which had become the home of countless Italians who had emigrated there—this, and the natural antagonism which springs between two countries with a rivalry for the dominance of the Mediterranean—was sufficient to create such an animosity between France and Italy that she was brought to ally herself with Austria, her inveterate enemy, and with the new Empire of Germany.

That Triple Alliance has endured many years, a great thing in men's imaginations, a great force in European politics. It was renewed no longer ago than 1911, and yet today it is paralyzed, if it is not dead. Italy has seen that her interest does not lie in that direction. The last few years have demonstrated to her, if she did not see it clearly before, that her unavoidable enemy is Austria, that their rivalry for the Adriatic is the great issue in her foreign relations. Italy's attack upon the Ottoman Empire, long the object of

German friendship, and the seizure of Tripoli weakened, if it did not disintegrate, this Triple Alliance, so that today I think we can say it is no more. It may not be true, that newspaper dispatch of not so many nights ago, that quoted the German Emperor as sending a message to the King of Italy, "Conqueror or conquered, I will never forget your treachery"—that may not be true, but there probably is an unforgivable difference today between Italy and her former ally. And if she is to be found fighting in this war, there is every presumption that it will be against her former partners in the Triple Alliance.

There is another very striking thing in this situation. It is the strength that has been brought together against Germany herself; the not quite complete isolation of Germany, because Austria and Germany stand very strongly together, but the "encirclement," as the Germans themselves called it, of those two peoples by the other powers. It was a cardinal principle of Bismarck's diplomacy that Germany should never have more than one enemy at a time. All of his great ability was devoted to that end, that there should not be more than one serious antagonism nurtured between Germany and another power at once. He dreaded a coalition. His efforts were devoted to defeating every coalition. And as long as he remained at the head of German statesmanship, he was able to prevent any coalition against Germany. But he retired in 1890. The German ship of state lost its pilot. And in 1891, Ribot, the French diplomat, was able to conclude a dual alliance which brought a new political force into the world. That dual alliance did not distress German susceptibilities for a time, because there was an understanding between Germany and Russia that it was only a defensive arrangement. And furthermore, Russia, during the years following this dual alliance, was turning eastward. Russian expectations of great power were in the Orient. The pressure was off of Europe. Russia was struggling to carry her power out onto the Pacific, and make of herself a great Pacific power at Vladivostok and at Port Arthur. That was the Russian imperial ambition down to 1905, and, so long as that was Russia's ambition, she had the full encouragement of Germany, and German statesmanship believed that it was secure against the restlessness and imperial spirit of Russia.

But Russia's defeat in 1905 changed the aspect of things. The aspirations that Russia had held were defeated. If France suffered by reason of the humiliation of her ally, German susceptibilities were again aroused by the fact that Russia turned her gaze from the

east back onto Europe, and recommenced to make herself formidable upon the frontiers of Germany and of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. She renewed her interest in the solution of the Balkan question, she revived her ambition to secure the Dardanelles, and, by the successful reorganization of her military forces, she became formidable to the German Empire, and seems to have been the one great element of dread which moved Germany to her part in this war.

Now, it is very easy for us to condemn Germany. We are disposed to do it, most of us. But we must remember this fact about Germany, that she lies in a position which is not naturally defensive. She has no strong defensive frontiers on any side. She has no Alps, no Pyrenees guarding her, she has no British Channel protecting her from attack. On west and east and all sides, there are enemies which she dreads. And the basal principle of German statesmanship, that she can only preserve her freedom, and her independence by a complete military organization and remaining constantly in a position of defense and of great strength, is a sound one because essential to her very existence, and to the free and independent action of her people. And if we can understand and excuse British dread at the rise of Germany's imperial navy, we can certainly understand German fear when it saw Russia again formidable upon her eastern frontier, and France pursuing, as the Germans believed, her long-cherished expectation of revenge.

There is another great change that has come about in the last thirty or forty years, and that is the great triumph of French diplomacy, in raising France out of a position of isolation, weak and menaced on all sides, into a position fortified by friendly understanding and by alliances with great and formidable powers.

So far as Russia is concerned, I have already spoken of the Dual Alliance. But the other essential element in French strength, lay in an understanding with Great Britain. And that achievement, one of the great achievements of diplomacy, it seems to me, in modern times, was very largely the work of that great diplomat and statesman, Théophile Delcassé, a man who, at the outbreak of this war, was recalled into the French cabinet, to his old position as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Down to 1898 France was not only a country menaced by the possibility of fresh war with Germany, a war which Bismarck, in a terrible phrase, said would last until "France was bled white"—not only was she menaced by that fearful possibility, but she had old outstanding grievances with Great Britain that

menaced her peace. For Great Britain and France were rivals in many parts of the world, and they were traditional enemies, for who can say how many centuries.

Now, Delcassé, who came to the head of the French Foreign Office in 1898, was a young man, but he had a definite policy, and that policy was agreement and adjustment of differences with England. And he made the statement when he took that portfolio, that he would not relinquish it until every difficulty with England was adjusted. He kept at it through seven years, through successive administrations, and achieved all that he said he would, a complete settlement of differences with England. The Fashoda crisis was safely weathered, an agreement reached in regard to their position in the Far East, Burmah and Indo-China; a settlement of the Madagascar dispute; difficulty after difficulty was solved, until finally, in 1904, France and England concluded a treaty which solved the last of the great outstanding rivalries whereby France accorded to England a free hand in Egypt, and England gave to France complete freedom in her policy of penetration in Morocco. That great adjustment of difficulties made possible a cordial understanding between those two nations, and made it possible for them to come together as allies in this war.

Now, there is another great change to be noted, and that is the change in Great Britain's position. You go back a few decades, and England was alone, without formal alliance on any hand. She prided herself upon her "splendid isolation," and upon the tremendous naval power and imperial power which enabled her to stand alone in the world, powerful and unassailable. That has altered in recent years. Great Britain has abandoned her position of isolation for a position of friendly understanding and of alliances. Why has she done this? She has done it, it seems to me, because of the growing feeling of enmity and difference between herself and Germany within the last fifteen years. This is a new force in the world, this bitterness and antagonism between Englishmen and Germans; a new factor in world politics. It did not exist two decades ago, except in the minds of a few men. One such man was the German professor, von Treitschke, who denounced England all his long life. Such a strong imperialist paper as the "London Spectator," as long ago as twenty years, began to preach the danger of German power to the British Empire. But down to the end of the last century, there was no strong indication of the terrible hostility and bitterness which separate those two peoples today. They heretofore have been allied and friends. Their soldiers fought together at Waterloo, and in the campaigns of Fred-

erick the Great. There did not seem to be reasons why they should be hostile. The traditional hostility of England was that directed against France. And while it may be hard to fully explain this present enmity, it seems to have sprung out of the German desire for a larger place in the sun, for a great colonial empire commensurate with her military strength, her power, her discipline as a nation, and her need of commerce. That was Germany's position. And Germany found herself thwarted in many parts of the world by British diplomacy and by the better position which England occupied in the diplomatic defense of her commerce and of her interests. A series of episodes culminated about the year 1900 when the British defeated German plans whereby they expected to finance the Bagdad Railway and get a port in the Persian Gulf, which England anticipated them in securing. It was that very year that the German Reichstag passed the great naval bill of Germany, the bill which started this intense rivalry for naval power, this building of dreadnaughts and super-dreadnaughts, a bill which laid down a program which, in a short space of years, would make Germany formidable upon the sea, and which had a prelude, which reads that it was Germany's need and intention to possess a sufficient battle fleet so strong that not the greatest power on the water would attack her with impunity or without anticipation of defeat.

That was a note of alarm to England, and it changed British foreign policies. Great Britain concluded her alliance with Japan, she effected an understanding with France, that released her own fleet from the Mediterranean, and what was more, and so far as we are concerned of greater interest, she reached a complete understanding with the United States, and yielded to the United States her own position of predominance in the Caribbean. Down to the end of the century Great Britain was the predominant power in the waters of the Caribbean. She had and still has important possessions there, although their economic importance has diminished. And she had a long traditional policy of tolerating no first-class power at the Isthmus of Darien, any more than she would tolerate one at the Straits of Gibraltar or of Aden. She surrendered all of that in 1902, when, for the sake of peace with the United States, for the sake of support here, she yielded to us and gave us the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, cancelled the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty that tied our hands, and relinquished to us that position of predominance in the Caribbean which she had effectively held so long. Following the Hay-Pauncefote treaty she dismantled her naval stations in the Caribbean, at Port Royal and Santa Lucia, and removed her fleet. Two or three years

ago I went to Port Royal, the old naval base of Great Britain, on the Island of Jamaica, a very famous and romantic old place, a place that was for years frequented by the buccaneers. There was a time when it was the greatest slave mart in the world, and then England fortified it, and spent millions of pounds and thousands of lives in making it one of the great strategical points of her imperial power. You can go there today and see the great concrete masonry fortifications, standing out across the channel. There are long lines of disused barracks on the shore. You walk along the sands, and see the figureheads of the prows of old ships that at one time were proud elements in the British navy. But British power is gone. Across on the other shore, at Santiago de la Vega, there is a great statue of Rodney, the English admiral who won the great victory that gave Britain the command of the ocean. This figure of Rodney looks out across the Bay of Kingston toward the lesser Antilles, where his triumph was won, but it looks out upon waters and islands where Great Britain has relinquished her predominance to another power.

England did this—it is obvious today—withdrawing her fleet from the Caribbean, withdrawing her fleet from the Far East under her agreement with Japan, and from the Mediterranean in agreement with France, in order to concentrate all her naval power in the British channel, where it was at the outbreak of this war. In 1905 she reorganized her whole naval programme in the great act of Lord John Fisher, and reorganized primarily to meet the growing naval power of Germany.

I do not care to go on with these matters further. I indicate them to you simply as factors in the great change that has come over European politics in the last twenty-five or thirty years. Bring Disraeli to the scene today, bring back Gortchakoff or Bismarck himself, and they would look on a field of diplomacy and of international relationship which they could no longer recognize. Bismarck, who dreaded the combination of any two powers against Germany, what would he say today to find Germany fighting seven at once? It is a new spirit, certainly, behind German diplomacy and German politics, that has permitted this great war. It is not the far-sighted, restrained, moderate policy of Bismarck.

Finally, perhaps, I might venture an opinion as to the effect that this war will have upon our own politics and our own relations. No one can say, I think, at this hour, whether it is going to make us more warlike or less, whether we are going to abandon our expecta-

tions of general disarmament and fortify and arm, or whether the reaction against war is going to be so profound that we, in common with other peoples of the world, will insist upon some form of understanding that will be a more secure guaranty of peace than the past has seen. But in some respects, I think it is going to modify our policy, or intensify it, and alter our feeling. In the first place, I think it will strengthen the long traditional policy which the United States has held, sometimes understandingly, sometimes instinctively, but nevertheless, a national policy, that we will not tolerate European interference with the politics of the new world. I believe we are resolved as a people, as we never have been resolved before, that American differences on either continent shall not be submitted to a Concert of Europe, or be taken in conference to London, Algerias or Berlin. We appreciate, as never before, our immense advantage in keeping American affairs distinct from those of Europe and the Mediterranean. That is the first thing. And whether we call this the Monroe Doctrine, or whether we call it something greater and more comprehensive than the Monroe Doctrine, the American Doctrine, it is going to remain the fundamental basis of our whole foreign policy. And I think we are going to see ourselves more ready to secure the peace of this western hemisphere by the assumption of greater responsibility. I believe we are going to see the Senate ratifying that treaty with Nicaragua, which has lain unratified now for some years, giving to us a naval base, which, to my mind we greatly need, in the Gulf of Fonseca. I think it is going to end the advocacy of certain projects, for instance, the project to neutralize the Philippine Islands. That has been a policy which has had its advocates on the floor of Congress, and in private circles, that we can somehow solve the whole responsibility for the Philippines by securing an international supervision of those turbulent and difficult islands. I don't think we will hear that argued again. Our confidence in that sort of diffused responsibility is gone. We realize that such arrangement, no matter how solemnly entered into, no matter if sanctified in the name of the Most High, as was the case with Belgium, does not stand in the exigencies that confront nations on the verge of war.

I believe, too, that it is going to change, somewhat, our national attitude. I have the feeling that we have grown over-optimistic in our confidence in human nature, that we have trusted mankind to act sensibly and rationally and in accordance with its apparent interest, and the dictates of reason. Now, men do not act that way, they never have acted that way. Men act, traditionally and historically, on the

basis of their powerful prejudices and their passions, not according to reason. And we may, I think, understand that fact better than we have understood it in the past. You can't count on reason to keep the peace of the world. I think this war is going to dissolve a good many of our expectations of the perfectability of mankind, and generally bring us down to more positive ground, less idealistic, perhaps, less optimistic, perhaps, as to the future of the race, but closer to the facts than we have been for some time in the field of political affairs.

Finally, I hope and believe that all that has taken place in Europe will increase our disposition as a freer nation, though not necessarily a better, to set a higher example in the field of diplomacy to the world. I don't know that I could fully support the words I am going to read to you, but this certainly is a very high and noble statement of what the foreign policy of a powerful nation, a free nation, a nation which, in the language of Burke, because it is so powerful, can offer peace with honor, may be. But I am going to read the language of two great Americans, John Hay and Elihu Root. At the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in 1901, John Hay, in speaking of American diplomacy, used these words: "The best expression of our foreign policy is the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. With this simple chart we cannot go far wrong." And these words of Elihu Root, spoken at the last conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace, no territory except our own, no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit. But our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others, to profit by their ruin, but to help all others to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we all may become greater and stronger together."

Ladies and gentlemen, as I reflect on those words, and as I reflect upon this situation today, and upon the responsibility which we bear as a nation, able, by reason of its freedom, to keep its word, I am glad again with a new gladness that we kept our word and gave independence to Cuba, and that our Congress in recent months set aside the Panama Canal tolls.

OUR FLAG

By Newell B. Woodworth of Syracuse N. Y., President General of National Society S. A. R., at the Banquet Given the Adjourned National Congress at the Palace Hotel.

San Francisco, July 23, 1915.

Mr. President, Past President General, Honorary Vice-President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, fellow American Citizens and Compatriots:

I assure you it is a pleasure for me to be here with you, and I know I voice the sentiment of all those from the East in stating to you that we have enjoyed the hospitality you have extended. You have greeted us in a way that has made us feel at home—you have extended the hand of friendship with that cordial, heartfelt graciousness that has made us feel that you were really glad to see us, and we are certainly glad to see you.

I think it is very fortunate that this Congress met west of the Rocky Mountains. It has brought us all closer together, and I believe with a closer association our Society will be capable of greater work. Tonight it is particularly gratifying to have with us the founder of this organization, Dr. James Lafayette Cogswell. I consider it a high privilege to be able to extend to him my personal congratulations on his inspiration that led to the formation of this Society, as well as my great personal pleasure at his presence with us this evening. Indeed those Sons of Revolutionary Sires sowed a greater harvest of patriotism than they could have foreseen. As President General of 1915, I pay my respects to the President of 1875.

At the present time, with the many perplexing questions confronting our country, not alone the war abroad, but the many theories that are being propounded in our own country as to what we should do as a nation, there seems to be greater need than ever of a patriotic organization having purposes such as the Sons of the American Revolution. There are advocates that would have us absolutely unprepared to defend that flag of ours yonder. And what is represented in the folds of the flag? All the philosophy and learning of ancient Greece and Rome, all that was best of the civilization of the Middle Ages; all the blood of our ancestors and their self-sacrifices and their self-de-

votion to duty, not alone the men, but the women who gave, perhaps, more than the men, because it was for the women to wait, and wait, while the men had the excitement and glory of action. All these are within those folds, as well as all other provisions of our Constitution and all our statutory law and court decisions with all that this means to the world, and what does that not mean today to the world of civilization. The blood of those who have died to save those folds in all completeness are contained therein, and today what flag in all Christendom or in all the world stands more for the rights of humanity and of justice than yonder flag.

Is it not then for us as the greatest duty that could devolve upon Americans by heritage and by blood, to see that all that flag contains and represents within its folds shall always stand aloft as an example to all the world of equality, justice, civilization and humanity, and in this endeavor there is work for societies of this kind to do. Your President has called attention to the fact that only about 27 per cent of your fellow citizens are American born. This alien majority is a problem of which some organization must take cognizance and must assume leadership, and why not our own Society—in seeing that those composing it are taught what American spirit is and what it means. Particularly is this important at this time since now all the West and your own Pacific coast is populated, and these aliens are flowing back into the great cities to form racial communities, which are difficult to reach unless there is a distinct effort made by some organization to go directly to the heart of these racial communities and teach these aliens what they should know of our institutions and of the controlling law. I believe the Sons of the American Revolution in this movement, that is probably destined to become permanent as we recognize more clearly our inter-racial obligation, have an opportunity for great practical work, and I believe that we should be judged as active members of this organization not by the pride that we may have for what our ancestors did in their time, but rather what we are today doing with our own lives in our time to maintain what they courageously secured. The principles of '76 are as vital today as when our ancestors risked and gave life. It was to perpetuate these principles and their memory that this Society was primarily organized. Our forefathers were compelled to appeal to the God of battles, perhaps we may, to defend our flag and all its folds contain, but pray God that may not be so, but if we are, let us be fully prepared spiritually and materially, to defend it even as they fought to create it. On the principles of '76 all Americans can rally; like the flag these are alike to us all, whether we are of the North, the South, the East

or the West, and it is for us to maintain these principles and to watch that the flag remains as the one flag of justice, of equality and of brotherhood of man to all the world.

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." May we not then in the present hope to do our part as patriotic American men and American women—do our humble part that our flag and our Republic may endure forever.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY AND OURS

By William H. Jordan, at the Banquet Given the Adjourned National Congress at the Palace Hotel.

San Francisco, July 23, 1915.

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President-General of the National Society, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution and Guests: No man in whose veins courses the blood of a Revolutionary sire has a right to refuse to obey an order from his superior officers directing him to contribute his quota of effort upon an occasion such as this.

Entertaining this sentiment I gave my consent a few days ago to respond tonight to the toast just announced. A native modesty and an inborn timidity—characteristic of all Californians—compels me to admit that I feel much embarrassed in this presence, and can only promise in the discharge of this duty to do the best I can, trusting entirely to your patient forbearance and hope for a safe escape when I shall have concluded.

My predicament reminds me strongly of that of a certain pianist spoken of by a celebrated Englishman, who, upon returning from a trip to America, was asked what he had seen over here that caused him the greatest surprise, and replied that it was a sign which he had seen on the wall of a dance house in a cow town out West. Happening to arrive at the village on an afternoon just as the cowboys were gathering from the plains, and making it rather lively by shooting things up generally, he strolled into the dance hall, where music and the shuffling of feet, interspersed with an occasional pistol shot, attracted him. As he entered he noticed on the wall over the piano this sign: "Please Don't Shoot the Pianist for He Is Doing the Best He Can."

Let me hope that you will catch the full significance of this little story and permit me to conclude my task without serious mishap, or the necessity of sending for an ambulance.

In looking over this splendid company it is a pleasure to see present so many ladies. It reminds me of the fact that such a scene was not possible a hundred years ago. Wise as may have been "ye men of ye olden time," yet it is evident that they did not know it all, or they certainly never would have closed the doors of their banquet halls upon our good mothers. Since such was their custom, it is surely no wonder that it should have so often happened, upon such occasions, when unprotected by the restraining and elevating influence of their wives, that those dear, weak, old worthies of the powdered wig and buckled shoe, who never saw a temperance pledge in their lives, should have imbibed too deeply of the flowing bowl, and inhaling the odors of the boozy drug in their tangled brains, have been found in the morning, like kings of the blood, comfortably tucked away under the tables.

Our Revolutionary prototype was indeed a man of sterling parts. That he was brave, patriotic, self-denying, no one can gainsay. If intolerant and uncompromising in politics and religion, he was yet prayerfully conscientious in all matters of family discipline, having a pious regard for the corrective qualities of the rod that was truly wonderful.

Unfortunately, the State of California was not a part of the earth a hundred years ago, hence, we have here none of those great landmarks to which you of the East make frequent pilgrimages. We have here no Lexington, no Bunker Hills, no Monmouths, no Yorktowns, to which we may take you; nor have we any ancient dwellings, with their quaintly gabled roofs and towering chimneys, where once lived and died the heroes of those early days. But, though denied the inspiration which such scenes afford, yet we may meet at times, as to-night, and, taking down the scrolls of history, contemplate the splendors of the past.

Though there are here no battlefields, or historic dwellings, of the days of '76, still, happily the love of liberty is not circumscribed by territorial lines, or confined in stately buildings, but it abides, and abides forever, in the hearts of all those who hate tyranny, love justice and believe in the equal rights and equal responsibilities of all mankind.

And so here in California, where the sun kisses the continent with his last departing beams at the close of day, it is fitting that tonight we, who are sons and daughters of an illustrious ancestry—sons and daughters of freedom—should pay tribute to the memory of those brave men, who more than a hundred years ago, availing themselves of an opportunity, the equal of which never before had come to mortal man, made that freedom possible.

Theirs was the opportunity to found upon this continent a government “of the people and by the people and for the people,” which, by its uplifting power, should modify and recast every civilized government throughout the world. To such a pass had the world then come, that to them was given the opportunity to call into being a new principle of government, which was destined within a single century, to take the sceptre of arbitrary power from the hand of every king and ruler in Christendom.

This was *their* opportunity, and now, let us consider, if you will, the striking parallels that appear when we read the history of those eventful days, and consider the days in which we now are living.

First, however, let me say, that I wish it to be understood, that in speaking of the days of our Revolutionary sires, I do not refer solely to that period of seven years embraced by the war of Independence, but rather to the span of their average active lives, say from 1776 to 1815, a period of thirty-nine years, during which time they were necessary factors in the formation and management of the government of our country—a period that embraced not only the war of the Revolution, but the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, as well.

During those eventful years in the lives of our fathers, all the nations of Europe that are now at war were grappling with each other in the most gigantic struggle that up to that time the world had ever known. It was a struggle for existence with them all. England and France, Prussia—now Germany—Austria, Russia, Belgium, Italy and Turkey battled with each other, as they are now battling—the only difference being in their alignment, the size of the armies, the character of their weapons and the scientific refinement in their methods of slaughter. Then, as now, the allied nations were arraigned against a vast military power that had entered the struggle fully prepared and which was skilfully maneuvered. Then, as now, the allies fought against the supremacy of a great war lord who believed in his star of destiny. Then, as now, the right of one nation to rule the seas was questioned. Then, as now, a determined effort was made

to destroy the trade of England, and in retaliation England blockaded the ports of her enemies. Then, as now, the rights of neutrals to trade with belligerent nations became involved. Then, as now, the United States protested against wrongs committed to American ships and American citizens, and in vigorous terms demanded that they cease. Then, as now, "the world was out of joint."

Marvelous indeed, when we stop to think, are these parallels. How like the days of our fathers are the days in which we live! But God grant, that the parallels may stop where they are, for then in the year 1812 our repeated protests against the violation of the rights of our shipping, and the rights of our seamen being disregarded, we too became involved in the maelstrom of war. Think of such a thing happening now in our pitiable state of unpreparedness!

Our fathers believing firmly that all men should be equal before the law, founded this nation in righteousness. Upon *that* foundation they framed our constitution—the greatest chart of human liberty ever conceived by the mind of man. While Europe was burning and monarchies were crumbling, they made good their opportunity to build, and when wars ceased the people of Europe found this nation leading the world back to the fields of industry, and art, and trade, and to the pleasant paths of peace.

Thus far I have directed your attention to the conditions that prevailed a hundred years ago, and the opportunities that fell in the pathway of our fathers. Today, under conditions that are in many phases most striking in their similarity, we are confronted with problems to be solved—with opportunities to be availed of.

It may be said, however, that to discuss, in public, the grave problems that the present war in Europe has created and which seriously affect our national life is not in good taste; that there is danger in so doing of wounding the feelings and sensibilities of some of our foreign born citizens whose love for the land of their birth is such that they cannot permit anything to be said which might reflect upon the conduct of their former countrymen. With this sentiment I am not in accord. While I would not needlessly wound the feelings of any one, yet I am an American and unhesitatingly reserve the right to speak plainly and without undue reserve, in public as well as in private, upon *all* questions in which the rights of my country and its citizens are involved. We who enjoy the rights of citizenship, whether native or foreign born, are Americans, and the less we use the hyphen in designating our nationality the better; the less we talk about German-Americans, or Italian-Americans, or Irish-Americans, the better

it will be for us all. For one, I know of no such people. I recognize no citizenship in this country which is half American and half foreign. Every man who has taken the oath of allegiance has sworn to defend the Star and Stripes *against the world*, and when he did so, and *not till then*, he became an American citizen, and *not* a hyphenated sympathizer with the enemies of America. He may cherish the tradition of his fathers and love the land of his birth—that is but natural—but he must support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and be ready, if need be, to lay down his life to maintain the *integrity* and *inviolability* of this nation *from whatever source* it may be assailed. I see no reason, therefore, why we may not speak freely to one another when discussing international as well as local affairs, without fear of wounding the sensibilities of any one. Certainly in this presence there is no need of restraint.

Reverting now to the problem which this hour in our national life presents—though similar in many respects to those that confronted our forefathers, yet, they must be approached from a far different angle. Then we were a small nation scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, having no interest elsewhere. Now we are an acknowledged world power, stretching from seaboard to seaboard, with insular possessions that extend almost around the globe. Then we were interested only in being let alone; now there is no phase of international law, no trade regulation, no treaty among nations, in which we are not interested, by which we may not be affected.

As our interests have broadened, and our population increased, so have our responsibilities grown. With increasing responsibility have come increasing obligations, both to our own people and to the world at large, and these obligations must be discharged with a due regard for our national honor and the eternal principles of justice and moral rectitude. In the present conflict we are a neutral nation, but let it be remembered that neutrality does not mean the abject surrender of inalienable rights; it does not mean that we are to sit calmly by and permit either of the belligerents to wantonly destroy the property of American citizens, or mercilessly and without warning slaughter our people when traveling the seas upon their lawful business. A nation that would permit such a course of conduct would be scorned by all and not worthy of the respect of any. It certainly would not be worthy of an ancestry such as that which we, the Sons of the American Revolution, boast.

Nor do I think that there is reason to believe that our neutrality will be so construed. Neither does it necessarily follow that to main-

tain these rights which have always been ours, and which cannot in honor be relinquished, we shall be drawn into that great cataclysm of blood and misery that is now raging across the sea. Certainly no such dreadful event *will* happen if it can with honor be prevented by the calm wisdom, the firmness, and the patriotic devotion of that bravely patient man, President Woodrow Wilson, into whose hands a blessed Providence has *at this time* placed the destinies of the Nation. Under his directing genius, supported by a united people, and it is the duty of every loyal American to give such support, we may have confidence that these weighty problems will find a happy solution. That the rights of our people *will* be preserved, and national honor maintained; and that when peace shall come at last, it will find America leading the world back to sanity and repentance. Then will come a clear vision of the great opportunity that the present crisis is sure to bring to us, the arrival of which is *already* at our gates.

For one, I believe in peace, yet I am not of that class of people who would have "peace at any price." There is a price which no nation, more than an individual, can afford to pay for peace. Peace without honor is degradation and degradation with a nation is death. Our fathers were a peace-loving people, but they more than once were compelled to conquer that peace with the rifle and the sword. So if need be must we, if we wish to preserve our birthright and maintain the respect of the nations of the world.

Now, as never before, is the future big for us, both in material and in moral gains. Consider for a moment the material prospect. Every country in Europe is so increasing its debt and destroying the affluence of its people that bankruptcy already begins to stare them in the face; money in vast sums must be had, and had soon. The United States is recognized as the richest country in the world, while New York, with its 5,000,000 of people and vast commercial interest, looms largely upon the horizon as a rival to London, as the financial center of the world. If the present financial exhaustion abroad continues, New York will be certain to outstrip her great rival, and in the future the arteries of finance will start from America and not from England. If we can control the finances of the world, what can prevent us in the future from tightening the purse strings and declaring that wars shall cease? Surely, if capital and labor shall combine in a great humanitarian effort for peace, they can, with the aid of the women of the world, put a stop to all war. Then in truth shall the roar of howitzers, the whirr of torpedoes, and the bursting of bombs be

stilled and that day come that was spoken of by the prophet of old when "Swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks."

But not only is the opportunity at hand for America to control the finances of the world, but its commerce as well. Consider the great markets of South America, of the Orient, and the Islands of the Sea, as well as of Europe, that are now open to us as never before; markets, many of them, that the warring nations of Europe have hitherto monopolized to our utter exclusion. These markets are ours today if we will but take them. No other nation can supply them. The opportunity is ours *now* to possess ourselves of a trade almost without competition, that will keep every mill and every workshop in the land busy for years to come, and fill with a flood of gold the coffers of the people of the nation.

Nor is this inviting commerce all that we may have. The seas lie before us. The ships of Germany and Austria have been driven from them, while those of the Allied Nations are greatly reduced in number and unable to handle but a small fraction of the traffic that crowds the wharves and warehouses of neutral nations, while rates of freight have reached a mark never before dreamed of. This carrying trade is ours if we will but build the ships to handle it. Once America was second in this trade among the maritime peoples of the world, but the Civil War swept us from the ocean, and from that blow we have never recovered. Today the opportunity is ours to regain that which was lost and to be again a great maritime power, with ships, bearing American registers and flying the Stars and Stripes, sailing the waters of every sea on the globe.

Compatriots, behold the opportunities that are now ours! Never since the nation was born was there such a future presented as now lies spread out before us. It beckons us onward in the way that leads to prosperity and to national honor. Let us go forward and, as our fathers a hundred years ago availed themselves of the opportunities that were theirs, and gave this nation its great place among the nations of the world, so let us do our duty now, and then in the days that are to come, when our children's children shall assemble upon occasions such as this, they will recount with pride what we did in this eventful period to make the United States of America the greatest among the nations of the earth in all those things that make for prosperity, for honor, for justice and for unfailing righteousness.

A CURSORY ANALYSIS AND TIMELY APPLICATION —OF— WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

By Charles A. Woodruff, Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.

San Francisco, February 22, 1916.

It is said to be a characteristic of Americans that they are insular in their prejudices and hence magnify the importance of their heroes. I hope to avoid this. Just listen to what Lecky, the distinguished historian, said: "In civil as in military life he (Washington) was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or judgment recorded of him."

I am expected to make a cursory analysis and timely application of some of the ideas presented in Washington's farewell address, which Sir Archibald Alison, a noted British writer, characterized as "unequalled by any composition of uninspired wisdom." After these quotations from most distinguished foreign writers, any praise of mine will seem modest and richly deserved.

After declining to again be a candidate for the Presidency, and giving excellent reasons therefor, he expressed "deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and preserving, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal."

He then makes one of the strongest appeals for the perpetuation of the Union conceivable by the mind of man.

It is hard to understand, with our present enlightenment, how any man could read this appeal to the sentiment, pride, intelligence, in-

terest and patriotism of Americans and then consider, much less advocate, the dissolution of this government.

With prophetic vision he foresaw nearly every danger that could threaten the permanency and well-being of popular government—lack of unity, sectionalism, entangling alliances, foreign intrigue and influence, feebleness of the general government, encroachment of one department of the government upon the constitutional power of another, excessive partisanship, nullification, dictatorship—and pleaded with his whole heart, might, mind and strength, for his Fellow Citizens, as they loved Liberty and Independence, to avoid them all.

The more I quote the better it is for you:

In his appeal for purity in public affairs he said: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports * * * A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. * * * The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them."

The wisdom and practical common sense of these observations are recognized by all who have considered our form of government, national, State and local. Immoral greed is the tap-root of nearly every weakness, vice, corruption and shortcoming in popular government. Its baneful influence is an ever present danger.

"It is substantially true," he added, "that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. * * * Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

The nation generally has heeded this advice, and one magnificent result is that today we have three million more pupils in our Public Schools, than there were votes cast in the last Presidential election. Continuing he said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit." No comfort in that for repudiators or fiat money demagogues. "One method of preserving public credit is to use it as sparingly as possible (no suggestion of the Pork Barrel here), avoid occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remember, also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it."

No militarism in this but wise counsel that will be heeded by every American not blinded by the idiotic sentimentality that would rely upon the altruism, amiability and unselfishness of other nations for protection, and if these were not potent, then welcome the invaders with hymns of praise and wreaths of victory while they forced their attentions upon our loved ones, shot those of us who objected, looted our treasure and plundered our homes.

It seems strange to me and beyond my understanding how men, and women, too, outside of lunatic asylums or homes for the feeble minded, can advocate such a reception for our country's foes. Certainly the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, who glory in the valor, sacrifice and achievements of their sires, should not keep quiet when the paid apostles of the Peace-at-any-Price propaganda are ranting up and down our land and across the ocean, exposing us to the scorn and contempt of peoples who are freely, willingly pouring out their blood in defense of their several Fatherlands.

If Washington, first in peace, was alive today, these peace fanatics would brand him as allied to the Ammunition Factories and a tool of the Armor Trust.

He urged us to "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with a * * *. In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachment for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. * * * Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove the foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it."

The prophetic wisdom and absolute need of this caution has been constantly before us for the past eighteen months—let each of you consider whether individually you have not had "antipathies against" and "attachment for" some of the belligerents, that was due to the wiles of foreign influence. We shall need his counsel more and more as the tragic events of this great war continue.

Lack of time prevents but one more extended quotation from this great paper:

"The great rule of conduct for us is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. * * * Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us has none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the courses of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collusions of her friendship or enmity. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by our justice, shall counsel. * * * Constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favor from another. * * * *. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

These are all golden words, expressing pearls of wisdom. Let us not trample them in the mire or mawkish sentimentality.

Today, our country, which seems so secure, so peaceful, so prosperous, with tremendous potential strength, is facing dangers and responsibilities equal to those of '61.

We have now, perhaps through no fault of our own, the hatred of every belligerent nation of Europe and Asia. They know our wealth; they know our present available military strength in soldiers, arms, ships, ammunition and military supplies generally; they know how long it takes to make soldiers out of raw levies; they know that we have a vigorous, vocal and busy Peace-at-any-Price party who for years have been teaching the Psychology of Treason, endeavoring to undermine all national spirit, to destroy national ideals and hold patriotism up to ridicule. Knowing these facts, and they do know them, do you imagine any one of the five principal powers would hesitate to invade us, with the hope and expectation of recouping their financial losses in this war, if they were not held in check by fear of some of their late adversaries or allies?

Are we willing to have our peace and security rest upon the unstable foundation of international alliances, which make as strange bed-fellows as do corrupt politics? Such was not Washington's opinion. He expected his fellow citizens to be self-reliant and not depend upon the fickle favor of other nations. He thought then that "there is a rank due the United States, among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation for weakness. If we would avoid insult we must be able to repel it, if we desire peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

Are we able to repel insult?

Are we ready for war?

With bowed head and blushing cheeks we must answer, we are not able to repel insult and we are not ready for war.

Tonight mine's the task to tell you why we are not, why we have neglected Washington's advice, supported as it was by Grant, who, eighty-nine years later when the Angel of Death was hovering over him, said, in the conclusion of his memoirs; "To maintain peace in the future it is necessary to be prepared for war, and unless we are prepared for it we may be in danger of a combined movement being some day made to crush us out." And supported also by all experience since the dawn of history.

At the close of the Civil War, we had the strongest navy and the most invincible army of the world and our people were animated by a spirit of devotion to principle and national honor, so strong as to take little account of personal sacrifice; for four years we had battled until there was hardly a real American home that had not offered loved ones as a sacrifice upon some bloody field of glorious endeavor and our people were tired of war. Few realize that in our Civil War the percentum of killed in the United States, North and South, in proportion to the population, was just about the same as that suffered by Germany up to the present time. Grant's "Let us have peace," struck a responsive chord in every heart and we only thought of peace and money. Beneficial as both are, too much of either is enervating.

Then sprung up the Professional Peace Advocate. People liked to hear them talk of universal and perpetual peace; didn't stop to consider their logic and didn't think they could do any harm.

Many sensible people do not stop to think that fourteen per cent of our white population were foreign born, with a natural, undying love

for the land of their birth which naturalization cannot change, and twenty per cent more have foreign-born parents, this does not include Negroes or Asiatics, who comprise eleven per cent more, and that their American Nationalism might need stimulation rather than obliteration, that these people needed to be impressed with intelligent pride in our country's history, and that they, and all other Americans should be made to understand that our country has a just right to demand of every citizen, when necessary, the supreme sacrifice, and that true patriotism knows no hyphen. In war, that State is proportionately strongest which has the most homogeneous population, unfortunately ours is a heterogeneous people.

Today the most powerful factor in the strength of the states at war is their homogeneity, a love of fatherland which places every drop of blood and every dollar at the disposal of their several governments.

This vigorous, vocal and busy Peace-at-any-Price League, while fighting viciously for mental and material unpreparedness, are also teaching the Psychology of Treason, endeavoring to undermine all national spirit, whereas I have shown it is none too strong, trying to destroy national traditions and ideals, and hold patriotism up to ridicule.

Theories, not conditions, interested them. Before the close of the last century they had proclaimed that there could be no more war. Then came the Boxer war and the invasion of China by the civilized world, and excepting the United States, every nation intended to commit grand larceny upon Chinese territory. This was explained as a mere outburst of the heathen which must be crushed and was, like Patti's farewell tours, positively the last. Then came the gigantic Russo-Japanese contest. This really didn't count, and, anyway, was absolutely the last. Then came the awful mixup of Christian and Turk, followed by the more diabolical and fiendish quarrel of the Christians among themselves over the division of the loot. These wars were each in turn to be the final windup of all war. Strange as it may seem, these false prophecies acted like persecution upon religion; each was the seed of the ultra-pacifist propaganda; after each exposure they became more vigorous, more vocal, if possible, and more positive. Then came the greatest war of history and these militant pacifists almost welcomed it as the unmistakable sign that war would be obliterated and peace forever reign in a regenerated world.

Of course, during all these years a few thinking men modestly advised some preparedness for preserving peace, but they were either laughed to scorn as old fogies or abused as soldiers who loved war, or as corrupt agents of those who expected to profit by any preparedness for preventing war, and the result of this campaign has been to create in the minds of many a hatred of the doctrine of self-defense, an antagonism against any preparation to avoid war, the creation of a mental desire for peace so strong as to obliterate patriotism, national pride, honor, and self-reliance and create a flabby people destitute of moral stamina and all the heroic virtues that have distinguished Americans since 1776.

My compatriots, friends:

We all deplore war as did our greatest compatriot, but like him, let us love, honor and cherish our self-respect more. Let the farewell words of Washington guide us in peace and if we must uphold national integrity by arms, must defend our civilization, our institutions, our laws, loved ones, homes and all that manly men and womanly women hold dear, animate our people with patriotism, humanity, faith in the justice of our cause, a spirit of willing sacrifice if need be, and then, if we are prepared, as Washington always expected us to be, the world will not prevail against us.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends," saith the Lord—Greater patriotism hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his country.

Let us each and all strive to create such a national feeling that if ever the time should come, which may God forbid, that we must go to war:

"We'll prepare,
If they dare,
You will go just like your daddy did before
You'll be there,
You'll be there,
For our race was never known to run.
Should they come, we'll meet them gun to gun,
North and South, yes, every mother's son,
You'll be there,
You'll be there."

THE SPIRIT OF 1776

By Harold McMurry, Class of 1917, Turlock High School.

This essay won the first prize of \$25 offered the students of the High Schools of California by California Society Sons of the American Revolution in 1916, for the best essay written on the subject.

"The glory of the Present is to make the Future free."

In these simple words of Van Dyke are concentrated the essential spirit of America, which has always marked her actions as a Nation, and which first reached its full significance at the period under consideration. In all the actions and writings of the patriots the opposition was not directed so much against the acts of the British government, trivial as most of them in themselves were, as against the spirit which prompted those acts, which might in future times act more harshly upon those ideals which the colonists had justly set up for themselves.

The Revolution was no common strife of momentary interest. It marked the appearance on the horizon of the world's political ideals of a brilliant star which has constantly become brighter and which opposition has only made more luminous. The Revolution was no mere complaint of a few people against paltry taxes. It represented the noble disapproval of the underlying political and economic sophisms which were concretely expressed by seeming unimportant taxes.

We must not, however, in considering this subject, regard England as the enemy. This wrong attitude of mind has caused much bitter feeling in times past. It was not a struggle between two nations, but a strife between two parties, representing different economic and political systems. Some in America upheld England's policy as firmly as did the administrators at Westminster and some in England, represented by Fox, Chatham and Burke were as much patriots as John Adams and George Washington.

Nor must we look upon the Revolution selfishly, as our own struggle for independence. If we call it a struggle *for* independence then in its results it belongs rather to Britain than us, for it caused the English people to *regain* their freedom, while with us it was a contest to *preserve* freedom. It was as though the wheel of British liberty, which had begun revolving in 1215 and had whirled back and

forth between two ideas of government, had, during its revolution, loosed from its circumference a new conception of liberty in the colonists, which being freed from its orbit had traveled in a straight line to its natural evolution, while the wheel, which had thrown it into that straight path, had traveled back again in its limited orbit. Then came the clash when that government tried to assert its power over the people who, for more than a century, had not realized its growing dominance. The Liberty of the colonies, whirled from its mother wheel had not become aware that that wheel had whirled again to the opposite extreme.

As is hardly necessary to say, the predominating spirit of the colonies was freedom. From this keystone branched all other feelings—all actions led to this main ideal. But remember it was Freedom—not Independence—perhaps even as late as 1776. For in spite of the fact that independence was always latent in the colonies, and though that was the year of our immortal Declaration, had England suggested some means toward freedom with some guarantee that it would be carried out, the Revolution would probably have ceased.

Because of this very spirit, the patriots have been subjected to attacks by numerous historians. They have been called double-faced, for with all their protestations of loyalty they showed their insincerity by rebelling and some who had been most prominent in assuring England of their loyalty signed the Declaration. But these charges are false. The Declaration was adopted by these leaders when they saw that the administrators at Westminster were too thick-headed to ever appreciate the real spirit of the colonies. They saw that what they at first looked upon as a tragedy was now a necessity.

There are five causes for the spirit of Freedom in the colonies which show how this spirit evolved and, in a measure, show its nature and define it. The first of these is the colonist's descent. They were Anglo-Saxon and had Anglo-Saxon ideals of freedom. Large numbers had emigrated from Britain when this spirit was at its maximum, and in them the very highest. Now the Anglo-Saxon ideal has somehow always been concretely summed up in the idea of inseparability of taxation and representation. So in taxing the colonists without their consent the home government struck the tap-root of their liberty.

The energy of the religion of the northern colonists was one of the greatest forces for independence. The relation of these religious principles to political affairs is rather hazy and difficult to trace as compared with the distinct and positive agencies in secular affairs, but there is no doubt that it was present. Protestantism, always a re-

ligion of dissent, was here crystallized into a dissidence of dissent. They had left England when this spirit was highest and in them the highest of all. They represented the Protestants of the Protestants. It was not fanatical, but always held the patriots in check and gave a peculiar religious color to their actions never before or after manifested in any political revolution. All was attempted with a sublime solemnity which has since given a peculiar altruistic attitude to all our governmental transactions with other nations.

In the South where this religious power was not present another took its place. The slave system which had grown up there had given a peculiar regard for freedom to those not in slavery. They looked upon their freedom as a privilege, and while this sentiment was not as noble as that animating the North, it was as powerful, and lent a certain degree of necessary and proper pride to the total of good national qualities given by this period to future generations.

The provincial assemblies also built up this spirit. The colonists had a share in their own government which they had never had at home. They were gradually inspired with lofty sentiments and they formed a strong aversion to whatever tended to deprive them of their rights.

From this arose a more common education than was known in any other country. Their part in the government inspired a desire for education in those things which would best fit them to their task. It is said that more books on law were sold in the colonies at this period than in all Britain herself. By this education they were able to gain an acute sagacity and an inquisitive spirit which soon enabled them to see the underlying danger of the taxes which on the surface looked harmless and just.

Nothing strikes us with more force when we study this period than the sanity with which the patriots undertook their great enterprise. The common sympathy of the colonists was shown in the expression of condolence which Virginia formally rendered to Massachusetts in the closing of Boston. It did not last very long, true, but it served its purpose at the time of greatest affliction and it is remarkable that it was ever present when the difficulty of communication and the conflicting interests are considered. There was a danger of anarchy, yet in spite of it there was made the noblest government created by man. There was no common passion; there were no petty outbursts of hate; there was a serious, religious attitude of mind; an example was set for future Americans.

We see in it all a just pride in freedom, a singular moderation, a shrewd sagacity mocking shams, a skepticism of traditions, an essential religiousness, a sublime nobleness of purpose, an assumption of spiritual, intellectual, and individual liberty, which, although in our national spirit and ideals still, seems increasingly difficult to find, it being so covered up by the sordid mercenary ideals which seem to characterize us today.

ADDRESS AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE HOUDON STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

at the Palace of Fine Arts.

By GEORGE C. SARGENT

San Francisco, May 30, 1917.

The personality of Washington does not suffer with the lapse of time. He is like a great mountain that grows higher and higher, and broader and broader, as one places mile after mile between one's self and its base. The forests and foothills that hide the top on nearer view, fade away until nothing is left but one great, towering overpowering mass that dominates the landscape, so that one can neither look at nor think of anything else. Such was Washington. The men of his time who fought and struggled and schemed and hoped and feared, have sunk into the oblivion from which they came; and the few really great names which have come down to us, serve only to make manifest the greater greatness of Washington himself. He was a colossal figure in the history of his time. He is a colossal figure in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race—a colossal figure in the history of the world.

Wherever the Caucasian race exists, his name is honored. There is hardly an important town in Italy that has not its Hotel Washington. In France his name, associated with that of Lafayette, means liberty and death to the ancient regime. I venture to say that in the Duma his name is often upon the lips of those who are trying to bring that distracted country to liberty and to light. In Germany it is honored by the liberal classes; and even in court circles he is looked upon with mingled admiration and surprise—surprise that anyone should let such opportunities slip. In England he is better under-

stood; and there is not a reflecting Englishman who does not realize that he was fighting their battles; that on Long Island, at Trenton, on the Brandywine, and at Yorktown his victory meant their victory, and his defeat, the death of parliamentary government in England. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that the former prime minister of England, as soon as possible after his arrival in this country, should make a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, and there bare-headed lay chaplet of flowers upon the modest tomb that contains the remains of the greatest man the Anglo-Saxon race ever produced.

Washington had a wonderfully rounded character. There are few men like him in history. The only one of whom I can think was Shakespeare, whose character was well developed in all directions. Washington might be called the Shakespeare of state-craft.

He was a great soldier. No one less than a genius could have kept together an army which retreated from defeat to defeat; no one possessed of less than the highest military talent could have kept the army together at Valley Forge. There are many generals who can march from victory to victory and carry on a spectacular career of conquest when they have the force with which to do it. There are some generals who can so delay the enemy that he will ultimately succumb—such was Fabius. But there are few generals who can pass suddenly from a most discouraging defensive to a cyclonic offensive, as Washington did when he found himself temporarily in superior force and rushed to Yorktown to bottle up Cornwallis, force his surrender and bring the Revolution to a glorious end.

It was knowledge of these things that made Frederick the Great send Washington a sword with the message that it was from the oldest living general to the greatest living general.

Washington was not only a soldier, but a great statesman. It is rare that one finds these traits combined in the same man. After the Revolution, the Continental Congress was overwhelmed with debt. It could borrow, but it could not pay; it could not raise a dollar by taxation—it could not raise a man for its army. Public credit, there was none; business had stagnated and anarchy was impending. In this state of things, it was felt necessary that a Constitution should be adopted in order that a better government might be created; and Washington by unanimous consent was called to preside over the convention. There is no doubt that his moderation of character and wisdom contributed in no small degree to moderate the debates of that convention which at times were stormy to the point of shipwreck.

To that convention we owe the present Constitution, which Gladstone called, "the greatest work that the heart and mind of man ever produced at a single time."

When all had been completed, and the delegates were signing, Benjamin Franklin arose and calling attention to a picture behind the president's chair, which showed an horizon pierced by fiery beams, exclaimed in a moment of mental elevation, "Mr. President: many times during the debate upon this Constitution I have looked at the picture behind your chair and have been unable to determine whether it typifies the rising or the setting sun. I now know it is the rising sun; and it will never set upon our country."

Washington was appropriately chosen the first president of the new government. By his wisdom and the able men he called around him, the public credit was speedily restored, business revived, and the country entered upon an era of prosperity such as it had never known.

In reviewing Washington's life Lecky, the celebrated English historian, says:

"In civil as in military life he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action recorded of him."

Washington was not only a soldier and a statesman, but a man of great moral courage. He was the richest man in the United States. Wealth is usually timid; but he joined the colonists immediately after the Battle of Bunker Hill when it was not known whether it would be a mere insurrection, easily put down by the power of the British Empire, or not. He knew that defeated revolutionists are called traitors; and that his fate would be hanging in chains upon Tyburn Hill, confiscation of his property, and the beggary of his wife, whom he dearly loved. All these he cast into the balance without an instant's hesitation.

Washington was a thoroughly unselfish man. No man can be a true patriot if he be not unselfish. Washington was a patriot of the highest type. At the zenith of his reputation, at the height of his power, in spite of the entreaties of a nation, he retired to private life, because of his conviction that no man should serve more than two

terms as president. It is easy to convince one's self that one is needed by the country; that the people have a right to rule, and should have what they want. These are the flattering unctious which selfish ambition lays to its heart. Washington was above these. He did that which he thought best for his country, ignoring or forgetting his own glory and ambition.

But before he left, he felt that he had a message for the people over whose destinies he had so long presided, and whom he so truly loved. He therefore wrote and delivered his farewell address, which Sir Archibald Alison, another great Englishman, characterized as an unequalled production of uninspired wisdom.

When this statue shall be unveiled, I want you to look at the face particularly. I have not seen it, but I have seen a replica. I want you above all to notice the face. You will find intellect of the highest order—no man could be what he was without high intellect. I want you to notice the expression of patience—long-enduring patience. The willingness to bear as long as patience was a virtue. But you will find associated with it the strength to act when the time for action comes. Above all you will find perfect goodness and the repose that comes with all great and good characters. It is the possession of these traits which makes us call him "Father."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

By Thomas A. Perkins, Secretary, and Edmund D. Shortlidge,
Historian.

AMES.

Pelham Warren Ames, born in Lowell, Mass., April 22, 1839, was the son of Margaret Stevenson Bradford and Seth Ames, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, grandson of Fisher Ames and a descendant of Gamaliel Bradford, colonel of the 14th Massachusetts regiment in the Revolutionary war.

He graduated at Harvard college in 1859 and was private tutor in a family in Georgia till the spring of 1861, when he returned home and was appointed acting assistant paymaster in the U. S. Navy. Served on U. S. S. "Connecticut" and was ordered to report for duty on U. S. S. "Saginaw" at Mare Island, California, and sailed from New York January 1, 1862. He served on the "Saginaw" on the Pacific Coast till the fall of 1865, when he was detached and ordered home. Before leaving he married Augusta, daughter of William Hooper, in San Francisco, October 18, 1865, and they started for Boston on the "Constitution." They remained in Boston till 1872, when they returned to San Francisco. He was secretary of Sutro Tunnel Co. till 1888, when he became assistant secretary of Spring Valley Water Co., then was its secretary till he resigned in 1906, went East and visited Europe twice and returned to San Francisco. He served on the Board of Education in San Francisco. He was a lawyer but never practiced. He was a member of the military order of Loyal Legion, Naval Order U. S. A., Order of Naval Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Governors, Bohemian, University and Harvard Clubs, and was president of the California Society Sons of American Revolution and vice-President General of the National Society S. A. R. in 1907.

He had seven children of whom two sons, Worthington and Alden of San Francisco, and two daughters, Mrs. Thos. H. Robbins, Jr., and Mrs. Robert W. Wood, survive. He died in San Francisco, May 9, 1915. His wife died about a year before his death.

AVIS.

John James Avis, born August 8, 1869, at Charleston, W. Va., the son of Mary O'Neill and Captain John Avis, was descended from Peter Haines, a private in the Virginia Line.

He married Amanda Heusch in San Francisco, December 10, 1903, and is survived by her, three children, Marjorie V., John James and Josephine, three sisters and two brothers.

He left Charleston in 1893 for Galveston, Texas, later coming to San Francisco. At the time of his death he was secretary-treasurer of the Charles C. Moore Co.

He was a member of the Union League and Southern Clubs.

He died in San Francisco April 20, 1917.

BASSETT.

Harry Kendall Bassett, son of Martha Chase and Edward Bassett, and great-grandson of Joshua Bassett, Jr., private and artificer in Connecticut Line, was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, November 15, 1878.

He was educated in the public schools, and Oshkosh Normal School, Wisconsin, took the degree of A. B. at Teachers' College, Columbia University in 1907, and M. A. at University of Wisconsin in 1910. He was engaged in educational work in Illinois, New York, and was assistant professor of English at University of Wisconsin. He came to California and was assistant director of Congresses at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, 1914-1916 and again took up educational work in California.

He married Hester Adeline Brown in Berlin, Wisconsin, December 29, 1903, and had four children, Kendall T. Philip D., Hester A. and Jeanne Bassett.

He died suddenly in Berkeley June 28, 1917, survived by a wife and four children now living at Antigo, Wisconsin.

BIGELOW.

Charles E. Bigelow was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1847, the son of Ruth H. Hathaway and Joshua Richardson Bigelow, and great-grandson of John Richardson, a soldier at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

He died in Ojai Valley, California, July 28, 1915, survived by his wife, Elizabeth Tallant Bigelow.

BRAGG.

Robert Bragg, born in Boston, Mass., August 21, 1827, was the son of Mary Kenney and John Bragg, Jr. He was descended from John Bragg, who served as a seaman from Massachusetts in the American Revolution.

He was married October 31, 1845, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mary Pierce and John Sewell Philbrook and is survived by two sons and four daughters, residing in San Francisco.

He was a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and City Guards, S. F. V. C.

He died in San Francisco February 15, 1915.

BRYANT.

Edgar Reeve Bryant was born in Gilroy, Calif., May 6, 1866, the son of Henrietta Reeve and Berryman Bryant, and a descendant of Rev. Henry Woolsey, a private in N. Y. Militia, and Isaac Shaw Waggoner of N. J. Militia.

He received his early education in California. Took the degree of Ph.B. at the University of the Pacific in 1889 and the honorary degrees of A.M. from the same university in 1904. He received the degree of M.D. from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., afterwards taking post graduate work in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. He married Betty, daughter of Lucile Gephardt and William DeWitt Tisdale, in San Jose, Calif., May 3, 1899. He was a vestryman and senior warden in St. Luke's P. E. Church, San Francisco, Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, a Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason, member of the Mystic Shrine, California Pioneers and Bohemian Club.

He died in San Francisco December 3, 1905, and is survived by a wife, son and brother, Calhoun Bryant, of San Francisco.

BURT.

John Peck Burt, born in Franklinville, N. Y., October 7, 1838, was the son of Phoebe Lawton and James Burt. He was descended from David Burt, First Lieutenant Lexington Alarm, in General Gates, army.

He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., class of 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army and was honorably discharged in 1862 for disability.

He married Genevieve Stanislaus Scott, daughter of Ann Lee and William Scott, April 22, 1887, in San Diego, Calif.

He was a member of G. A. R., Knights Templar and Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

He died in San Diego February 22, 1915. Two children survive him.

CHANDLER.

John Gordon Chandler, Brigadier General U. S. A., retired, was born in Lexington, Mass., December 31, 1830, was descended from John Chandler, Jr., a private in Captain John Parker's Company at the Battle of Lexington Common.

He was cadet U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., September, 1848, commissioned brevet 2nd Lieutenant Third Artillery July 1853; 2nd Lieutenant December, 1853, 1st Lieutenant May, 1856; Captain Q. M., May 17, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel Q. M. U. S. V., January 1, 1863 to August, 1865; appointed Major, Q. M. U. S. A., January 18, 1867; Lieutenant Colonel A. Q. M., General U. S. A., Dec. 11, 1892. Retired December 31, 1894, appointed Brigadier General U. S. A. and retired April 23, 1894.

He married Louise Carnegie, daughter of Colonel J. D. Stevenson of San Francisco, Calif.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion.

He died in Los Angeles June 20, 1915. A son, Logan B., of Los Angeles, survives him.

CLARK.

Alvah Kittredge Clark, born in Honolulu, T. H., November 22, 1831, son of Mary Kittredge and Ephraim Wesson Clark, was descended from Edward Clark, private, regiment of Col. Hubbard, Massachusetts Militia.

His father was a prominent missionary, teacher and preacher. He was educated in Honolulu and Boston.

He was married in Honolulu in 1857 to Harriett Merrill Hutchinson. They had two children who survive him. His second wife was Mrs. Rebecca Bonny of Oakland, Calif., who with a daughter survive him.

He died in Oakland, Calif., March 22, 1913.

CROWELL.

Frederick William Crowell, born June 30, 1871, in San Jose, Calif., was the son of Amelia Ann Taylor and Charles H. Crowell, and was descended from Henry Campbell, a private in Captain Daniel Runnell's Co., New Hampshire Militia.

For ten years he was a clerk in the Royal Insurance Company.

He was a member of Oriental Lodge F. & A. M., California Bodies A. & A. Scottish Rite and Pyramid No. 1, A. O. E. Sciots.

He died in San Francisco March 21, 1916.

CUSHING.

Frank Worthy Cushing was born in Aurora, Ill., November 9, 1843, the son of Hannah Townsend and Daniel Cushing and descended from Lieutenant Daniel Cushing, N. Y. Militia.

He was married in Astoria, Oregon, July 3, 1882, to Venice Frankie, daughter of Jane Alice White and David James White.

He served in the Union Army from May 24, 1861, to June 18, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He served two years as clerk in Chicago Post Office, four years as Deputy Postmaster, Oakland, and over thirty years in the U. S. Customs department of San Francisco.

He was Past Master California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., by affiliation, Past High Priest Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and Past Commander Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T. He was a member of the Board of Managers and Marshal of the California Society S. A. R.

He died in Oakland March 12, 1894.

CUTLER.

Alfred Dennis Cutler was born in Lexington, Mass., February 22, 1848, the son of Maria Cutler and Leonard Cutler and great-grandson of Ammi Cutler, who was a private in the American Revolution from Massachusetts.

He graduated from the Lexington high school in 1864, served as a private in the Civil War in the 6th Massachusetts regiment from May 17 to October 27, 1864.

Married Emma Isadora, daughter of Nathaniel Pierce, of Lexington, May 22, 1870. He came to San Francisco, where he was engaged in business about forty years, part of the time with Cutting Packing Company. He was also engaged in banking and other enterprises.

He was a colonel in the National Guard of California, Commander of Geo. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., Police Commissioner, president and treasurer of California Society S. A. R. and Vice-President-General of the National Society, S. A. R., a member of Simon W. Robinson Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Lexington, Commercial and Union League Clubs, San Francisco.

He was a resident of San Francisco and died in Burlingame, July 8, 1917, survived by his wife, Emma T., a daughter, Mrs. Abbie C. Dyer of San Francisco, and two sons, Pierce of Burlingame, and Leonard of San Francisco.

DAVIS.

Horace Davis, born March 16, 1831 in Worcester, Mass., was the son of Eliza Bancroft and John Davis, Governor of Massachusetts. He was descended from Isaac Davis, a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Militia.

He attended Williams College one year, graduating from Harvard College in 1849, and attended Harvard Law School and came to California in 1852.

He married Lavina S., daughter of Frederic W. Macondray, in San Francisco March 6, 1862. He was married a second time in 1875 in San Francisco to Edith Sawyer, daughter of Thomas Starr King, and is survived by a son, Norris King Davis, of Hillsborough, Calif., and a Brother, Andrew M. Davis of Cambridge, Mass.

He was Congressman 1877 to 1881, President of the University of California, 1887-1890, president of the Trustees of Leland Stanford Jr. University and a trustee of California School of Mechanical Arts. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., University of the Pacific, 1889, Harvard University 1911, and University of California, 1912.

He was a member of the following clubs: University, Chit-Chat, Unitarian, Commonwealth, Harvard and Faculty. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, American Historical Society, and the Beta Kappa Fraternity.

He left a large estate and gave large bequests to educational institutions and Unitarian Societies.

He died in San Francisco July 12, 1916.

DOZIER.

John Dudley Dozier was born in Rio Vista, Solano County, Cal., November 22, 1874, the son of Mary Dudley and Dr. Leonard Franklin Dozier and a descendant of John Dozier, a Captain of South Carolina Militia in 1776. He was educated at Oak Mound School, Napa; Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy and the University of California, and was agricultural manager of Alameda Sugar Company from 1895 until 1917. He was a member of Mt. Shasta Lodge No. 281, Free and Accepted Masons, and Redding Lodge of Elks.

He married Myrtle Esther Fuller in Anderson, Shasta County, May 29, 1900, by whom he had two sons, William Fuller and John Dudley Dozier, Jr.

He died in Hayward, Cal., August 14, 1917, and is survived by his wife and two sons of Hayward, and two brothers, William E. of Susanville, and Thomas B. Dozier of San Francisco.

DRAPER

Thomas Waln-Morgan Draper, born in New York City March 12, 1855, was the son of Elizabeth Morgan and Theodore Sedgwick Draper. He was a descendant of Samuel Powel, Mayor of Philadelphia from October 3, 1775, to April 13, 1789.

He received his education in New York City, Germany, England, France and Switzerland. In 1873 he received the degree of Civil Engineer from Royal Polytechnic, Munich, and the degree of Mining Engineer in 1875 from Royal School of Mines, Saxony.

In 1884 he married Jeane Louise Kelsey at Rochester, N. Y., and is survived by one son and two daughters.

In 1876 he had charge of the Mining Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition. Later he lived in Colorado, California and Oregon, and returned to New York City about 1907.

He was a volunteer in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war. He was Captain Assistant Inspector General, Colorado National Guard, later Colonel and Inspector General and saw service in Ute Indian outbreak. In 1898 was a Captain of U. S. Volunteers.

He was a member of Corps Vitruria, Munich; Corps Montania, Freiburg; Society Colonial Wars; American Society Mechanical Engineers and other societies.

He died in New York City, November 8, 1915.

EASTIN.

William Boardman Eastin was born in Albermarle, Va., September 29, 1838, the son of Sarah Rothwell and Rev. Stephen Eastin and grandson of William Eastin, a soldier in the Virginia Line Continental Army.

He enlisted in the 2nd company Richmond Howitzers, Virginia Artillery May 15, 1861; was captured October 19, 1864 at Strasburg, Va., and released May 15, 1865 at Point Lookout, Maryland.

He was the first secretary of Sons of Revolutionary Sires in 1876 in San Francisco, and also the first secretary of the California Society S. A. R. 1890-1892.

He died at Lee Camp Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., July 8, 1913.

ELLERY.

George Wanton Ellery, born in Newport, R. I., October 19, 1858, was the son of Mary Ann Beard and George Wanton Ellery. He was descended from William Ellery, a senator in the Connecticut Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was married to Ethel, daughter of John R. Watson, in Sacramento, California, August 21, 1881, and is survived by a son, John Watson Ellery of San Francisco, and two daughters, Mrs. Stanley Runyon of Courtland and Mrs. Charles Jennings of Alameda.

He was a member of Olympic, Union League and Yacht Clubs of San Francisco.

He died in Oakland September 5, 1915.

FIELD.

Putnam Field, born in Leverett, Mass., November 10, 1836, was the son of Roda C. Putnam and Moses Field and a descendent of Moses Field, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He married Kate M., daughter of Mary Whitney and William Burt in Scriba, N. Y., November 16, 1869. One son, William P., of Havana, Cuba, survives him.

His second wife was Anna M. daughter of Henry McGaffney. One son, Herbert D., of San Diego, survives him.

From 1854 to 1860 he was a printer in Winsted, Conn. April 17, 1861 enlisted as private Tenth Regiment N. Y. Volunteers and rose to rank of Captain, participating in many battles, including Battle of Gettysburg and was discharged July 19, 1865.

He was a member of Massachusetts and New England Societies, G. A. R. and The Loyal Legion.

He died in San Diego March 31, 1915.

GOODMAN.

Theodore Henry Goodman, born in Mount Morris, N. Y., July 12, 1830, was the son of Harriet Peck and Josiah Moody Goodman and was descended from Major Noah Goodman of the Continental Army, Massachusetts Line.

In 1850 he began his railroad career as telegraph operator with the Vermont and Massachusetts R. R. In 1859 went to Mississippi, then New Orleans, and came to California on the steamer Golden Age, after crossing the Isthmus. He was the first general passenger agent of the C. P. R. R., later becoming G. P. A. of the S. P. R. R., which position he held until his retirement in 1905.

He was appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st California Cavalry Volunteers September 5, 1861, transferred to 2nd Cavalry Volunteers September 10, 1861, promoted Captain May 21, 1862, and resigned January 31, 1863, on account of having lost the vision in one eye.

He was a member of Loyal Legion, G. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

He died in San Francisco June 11, 1914.

GRANGER.

Samuel Granger, born in Windham, Maine, September 20, 1835, the son of Polly Pray and George Granger, was descended from James Pray, a private in Capt. William Knight's company, Massachusetts Militia.

He was married in Sacramento, Calif., January 7, 1862, to Adelaide J. Combs, and is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. M. L. Elliott of San Francisco, and Mrs. F. C. Stokes of Grass Valley.

He died in Grass Valley, Calif., December 8, 1915.

He was in business in Grass Valley for fifty years, and a Mason and Knight Templar.

HALL.

Charles Lander Hall was born in Nice, France, April 1, 1866, the son of Mary Abby Dale and Charles Olmsted Hall, and great-grandson of Timothy Hall, M. D., a private in Wadsworth's Brigade, Connecticut.

He graduated from the University of Montpelier, France, in 1886, and was a noted hunter and explorer in Borneo, Sumatra, Africa, Siberia, Alaska and the Arctic region; of late years he was a rancher near Sacramento, Calif.

He was a member of the Bohemian Club, Society of Colonial Wars, Order of the Medjidie of Turkey, Order of Christ of Portugal, Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia and Order of the Crown of Italy. He was commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

He died in Sacramento February 2, 1917, survived by a brother, Maurice A. Hall of San Francisco.

HALSTED.

Eminel Potter Halsted, born August 18, 1873 at Watsonville, California, was the son of Mary E. Brown and James Lafayette Halsted, and was descended from Joseph Halsted, a private in the Continental Line from Connecticut.

He graduated from the Dental Department University of California in 1895.

He was married February 27, 1902, to Clara Simmons Brown.

He was a member of California Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He died December 9, 1916.

He left a widow, a son, Eminel P. Jr., two brothers, William A. of San Francisco and John B. of Sebastopol, and a sister, Mrs. D. W. Grover of Santa Cruz.

He was a Mason and a member of the Olympic Club.

HEWES.

David Hewes was born in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, May 16, 1822. The son of Ruth Tapley and Joel Hewes, grandson of Joseph Tapley, private Lexington Alarm, and great-grandson of Gilbert Tapley, Lieutenant Lexington Alarm.

He graduated from Philip's Academy, Massachusetts, in 1847, and was a student at Yale College, class of 1852. He worked to earn money to educate himself, came to San Francisco in 1850, and in February of the same year, opened a store in Sacramento, returning to San Francisco in 1853, where he was engaged in grading the sand lots with a "steam paddy" until 1869.

He also lived in Oakland and Los Angeles. He bought a large ranch in Orange, Cal., in 1881 and planted vines and fruit trees.

He married Mrs. Matilda C. Gray, daughter of James French, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 30, 1875, she died January 3, 1887. He married Anna M. Lathrop, daughter of Dyer Lathrop, in San Francisco, June 11, 1889. She died August 3, 1892.

He spent several years in Europe and was interested in education, church work, and had a Hewes Genealogy published.

He died in Orange, Cal., July 23, 1915, and left a large estate. Mills College and Lane Hospital are among his beneficiaries.

HICKMAN.

Ernest Claudius Hickman, born August 8, 1861 at Battle Creek, Mich., was the son of Margaret Miller and John E. Hickman and was descended from Isaac Hickman, a Lieutenant in New Jersey Militia.

He was married January 23, 1906, to Mrs. Katherine Lonnsbury in San Diego, Calif.

He was a broker and capitalist and was a member of Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., Knight Templar, Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree; Knight of the Court of Honor, Al Bahr Temple Mystic Shrine, and the Cuyamaca Club.

He is survived by a wife, four brothers, I. G., Wilbur M., Henry H. and Frank P., and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Allwardt and Mrs. G. V. Hoardt.

He died May 1, 1917 in San Diego.

HOWLAND.

Carver Howland, born in Providence, R. I., October 10, 1850, was the son of Emily Langley and John Andrews Howland, and great-grandson of Zephaniah Andrews, a Captain of the Providence Alarm Co., 1778.

He was retired Major in the U. S. A. February 2, 1902.

He died December 29, 1912.

HUME.

William Robert Hume, born August 13, 1877, at Oakland, Calif., was the son of Annie Raymond and George W. Hume, and great-grandson of John Hume, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He attended schools in Oakland, the University of California and the Oakland College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with the degree of M. D.

He practiced medicine in Oakland, was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, Athenian and Nile Clubs of Oakland.

He was unmarried and is survived by a brother, Charles E. Hume of Oakland.

He died February 1, 1917, in Oakland, Calif.

JORDAN.

Frederick William Jordan, born in Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, March 30, 1848, the son of Mary Fuller and Allen Jordan, was descended from Moses Fuller, a private on the Lexington Alarm.

He was married December 2, 1874, in Vancouver, B. C., to Abbie Lowell Patterson. He came to California at the age of 17, followed the sea, passed through the grades of seaman, master mariner and was commissioned San Francisco bar pilot in 1890, which position he held until his death.

He is survived by a widow, two sons and three daughters.

He was a member of Parnassus Lodge No. 388 F. & A. M., B. P. O. E., Knight of Rose Croix, Scottish Rite and Master Mariners' Association.

He died in San Francisco, November 20, 1915.

JOSSELYN.

Charles Lewis Josselyn, born May 16, 1850, in Brookfield, Mass., was the son of Alice Walker and George Dwelly Josselyn, and great-grandson of Charles Josselyn, a private in the Massachusetts Militia.

He was married June 27, 1882, to Alice Roaney in Worcester, Mass., and is survived by a widow, three sons, Lewis, Talbert and Winsor, of Carmel, Cal., and two brothers, Albert of Brockton, Mass., and James R. of Eastlake, Florida. He was a Mason.

He died January 12, 1917, at Pasadena, Calif.

KENT.

Thaddeus Benning Kent was born in West Springfield, Mass., May 19, 1839, the son of Eliza Jane Leavitt and Henry Kent and a descendant of Benjamin Leavitt, a private in N. H. Militia.

He was educated at a Nautical School in Boston, spent several years at sea, came to San Francisco in the early sixties and married. He was with the San Francisco Savings Union Bank for twenty years. He was a member of all branches of Free Masonry including thirty-third degree Scottish Rite, also the Mystic Shrine.

No children survive him. His wife died many years ago, three nieces, Mrs. Blanche L. Clough, Tumwater, Wash., Mrs. Marion Grant and Mrs. Zoe Bates, survive him.

He was beloved by all who knew him.

He died in San Francisco, March 1, 1917.

KIMBALL.

Francis Augustus Kimball was born in Contoocook, N. H., January 26, 1832, the son of Hannah Little and Asa Kimball, and grandson of Friend Little, a private in N. H. troops. He was raised on a farm, and became a carpenter and merchant in Contoocook.

He married Sarah, daughter of Zebulon Currier of Warner, N. H., April 19, 1857. They had no children.

He and his two brothers, Levi W. and Warren C., came to San Francisco in 1861, where they were contractors and builders for several years. In 1868 he and his brother Warren bought "Rancho de la Nacion" in San Diego county, containing forty-two squares miles with a frontage of six miles on San Diego Bay, and built a home in what is now the center of National City. At that time the only buildings in San Diego were the U. S. Barracks and the old Spanish buildings.

He surveyed and plotted National City, and was largely instrumental in getting the railroad to San Diego.

He was the first olive grower after the Spanish planters. In 1869 he and his brother organized the "Kimball Brothers' Water Company," which became "Sweetwater Water Company" in 1886.

He was a charter member of Southwest Lodge No. 283, F. & A. M., and was always foremost as a public spirited citizen.

He died in National City, August 11, 1913. His wife died August 26, 1912.

KINNE.

Charles Mason Kinne, born in New York, April 11, 1841, was descended from Cyrus Kinne, a private in 6th Regiment of N. Y. Militia.

He was married in April, 1864, at Vienna, Va., to Elizabeth, daughter of Eleanor and Francis D'Arcy. One son, Frank, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, and two daughters, Eleanor and Alice, survive him.

He arrived in California in January, 1859, bringing the first honey bees to California.

In December, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the "California 100." The command being sent to Boston he was assigned to the 2nd Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and served through the various grades to Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, being mustered out July 11, 1865. After the war he was with the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., in San Francisco until he was retired as assistant manager on December 31, 1911.

He was Major and Judge Advocate 2nd Brigade N. G. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Assistant Adjutant General 1st Division N. G. C., and Colonel Paymaster General on the Staff of Governor George C. Perkins.

He was a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., Loyal Legion, N. Y. Society, and Fire Underwriters' Association.

He died in Berkeley, California, December 25, 1913.

KITTRIDGE.

Ralph Bell Kittridge, born in Oakland, Calif., February 20, 1859, the son of Isabella Bigelow and Charles Kittridge, was descended from Alfred Bigelow, who served in Massachusetts Militia.

He was married in San Francisco June 2, 1895, to Elizabeth G. O'Brien.

He was a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., and Nile Temple of Mystic Shrine. He died in Seattle, Wash., October 28, 1910. A widow, sister and one brother, Spencer B., of San Francisco, survive him.

LATHROP.

Charles Gardner Lathrop, born in Albany, N. Y., May 11, 1849, son of Jane Ann Shields and Dyer Lathrop, was descended from Jedediah Lathrop Jr., a private in Connecticut State Militia.

He was married in Albany, N. Y., March 5, 1870, to Libbie Griswold. By this union two children, Leland S. and Mrs. Jennie L. Watson, survive him.

January 19, 1893, he married Anne Schlageter in San Francisco. She and a daughter, Hermina G., survive him.

He came to California in 1896, and became associated with Southern Pacific Company, later becoming business manager for Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford, until Mrs. Stanford's death in 1905. He was treasurer and business manager for Leland Stanford Jr. University until his death.

He was a member of the Pacific Union Club, University, Menlo and Burlingame Country Clubs and B. P. O. E.

He died at Alta Vista, May 24, 1914.

MERRILL.

George Whitney Merrill, born in Turner, Maine, June 26, 1837, son of Ruth Bray and Paine Merrill; and was descended from Isaac Cushman, private Massachusetts Militia. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1859, went to Evansville, Ind., where he read law and was admitted to practice in Indiana.

Was in Monroe, La., in business at time of attack on Fort Sumpter, was detained a month, escaped by artifice and reached Evansville. Enlisted as private at Evansville, summer of 1861; commissioned 1st Lieutenant December 1, 1861, Company F, 6th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Department of Ohio. Promoted to Captain May 27, 1862; elected Major November, 1862, all in same company and regiment. Was in battle of Mumfordville, Kentucky, September, 1862, was slightly wounded, taken prisoner September 17, 1862, and paroled. While on parole in Indianapolis he resigned December 6, 1862.

He resided in Nevada and California. Was district attorney in Nevada ten years.

Member Legislature in Nevada and speaker of Assembly 1881; Nevada State Land Agent and attorney, residing in Washington, D. C., 1883-1884. U. S. Minister to Hawaii 1885-1889. Admitted to U. S. Supreme, Circuit and District Courts, also Supreme Courts of Nevada and California.

He married Annie E. McLain of Eureka, Nev., in 1879.

Member Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 2, San Francisco, Loyal Legion and Knights Templar.

Died in San Francisco January 10, 1914. A widow, of Oakland, and a sister survive him.

MOSSHOLDER.

Marks Prentice Mossholder, born June 23, 1884, at Osceola, Nebraska, son of Jennie Prentice and William John Mossholder, was descended from John Mossholder, a private in Pennsylvania Militia.

He was married March 21, 1907, at San Diego, to Katherine Julia Schultz. He was a lawyer, a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, Union League and Rod and Reel and Cabrillo Clubs of San Diego.

He died in San Diego November 2, 1915, leaving a widow and three daughters.

OTIS.

Harrison Gray Otis was born in Washington County, Ohio, February 10, 1837, son of Sarah Dyar and Stephen Otis, and grandson of Barnabas Otis, a private in the Connecticut Line of the Revolutionary War.

He was reared on a farm, attending the country schools. At 14 he left home to learn the printing trade; he attended Wetherby Academy and graduated from Grangers Commercial College, Ohio. He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers June 25, 1861, was promoted to 1st Sergeant March 1, 1862; 2nd Lieutenant November 12, 1862; 1st Lieutenant May 30, 1863; and to Captain July 1, 1864. In the winter of 1864-65 he was assigned, as the senior captain present for duty, to the command of his regiment at Cumberland, Md., and led it up the Shenandoah Valley to Harrisburg, where he was Provost Marshall up to the close of the war, at that time he was breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and honorably discharged August 1, 1865.

He served forty-nine months in the army, in the field and camp; participated in fifteen engagements, was twice wounded in battle, and received seven promotions, including two brevets. In the course of his military service in the Civil War he made a battle record embracing the following actions, in which he was a participant: Scarey Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861; Carnifex Ferry, Va., September 10, 1861; Bull

Run Bridge, Va., August 27, 1861; Frederick, Md., September 12, 1861 (skirmish); South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862 (wounded); Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September, 1863 (skirmish); Boyer's Ferry, W. Va., November, 1863 (skirmish); Meadow Bluff, W. Va., December 14, 1863 (picket fight); Princeton, Va., May, 1864 (skirmish); Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1863; New River Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864; Quaker Church (Lynchburg), Va., June 17-18, 1864; Cabelltown, Va., July 20, 1864; Kernstown, Va., July 24, 1864 (severely wounded).

He became owner of a small newspaper and printing plant at Marietta, O., in 1865, was foreman of the government printing office at Washington, 1869-1870; chief of a division in the United States Patent Office, 1871 to 1876; editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara Press, 1876 to 1880; principal United States Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska from 1879 to 1881.

In 1882 he was offered by the State Department the appointment of United States Consul for the Samoan Islands, and in 1884 a similar appointment at Tien-Tsin, China, both of which he declined.

He was official reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives at the session of 1866-67; was a delegate from Kentucky to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860, and also a delegate from the District of Columbia to the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention at Chicago, in 1868, which first nominated General U. S. Grant for the presidency.

He was a member of the American Academy of Sciences, Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers' Association; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Military Order of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, National Society of the Army of the Philippines, Veteran Army of the Philippines, Sons of the American Revolution, and of several local clubs and societies.

In September, 1910, he was appointed by the President a commissioner on the part of the United States to attend the centennial of Mexican independence, and discharged that function acceptably to his government.

He married in Lowell, O., September 11, 1869, Miss Eliza A. Wetherby, who died November 12, 1904, and who was actively associated with her husband in journalism for more than a quarter of a century. She was the author of a noted volume of poetry and prose entitled, "California, Where Sets the Sun" (1905).

Of this union came a son, Harrison Gray, born 1861, died in infancy, and four daughters, Lilian, born September 22, 1864, died March, 1905; Marian, wife of Harry Chandler; Mabel, wife of Franklin Booth, and Esther, died in infancy.

He resided at the Bivouac, Wilshire Boulevard and Park View, Los Angeles, until this was presented by him to the county as a public art gallery, some months ago. More recently he had made his home with Mr. Chandler at No. 2330 Hillhurst avenue, Hollywood.

He became a fourth owner in the Los Angeles Times August 1, 1882, and in October, 1884, joined in the organization of the Times-Mirror Company for its continued publication, and was its president and general manager from 1886 to his death. He was a director and interested in many corporations.

He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Spanish War May, 1898, and was in command in the Philippines, was relieved of his command at Malolos, at his own request, and returned to the United States, where he was honorably discharged from the military service July 2, 1899. He was subsequently brevetted Major General "for meritorious conduct in action at Caloocan, March 25, 1899."

He was a national figure in journalism and was actively engaged therein until his sudden death in Los Angeles July 30, 1917.

PATTERSON.

Charles Francis Patterson, born October 17, 1863, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Adelia Moore and Joseph A. Patterson, was descended from John B. Osborne, a private in the New Jersey Militia.

He was married February 23, 1911, in Los Angeles, Calif., to Celia Hindman.

He was an architect and builder in Los Angeles.

He died February 7, 1915, in New York City, leaving a widow, Celia H., and a brother, Geo. H. Patterson.

PHELPS.

Thomas Stowell Phelps Jr., born November 7, 1848, at Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of Margaret Riche Levy and Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps, U. S. N., was descended from Thomas Nixon, a Colonel in a Massachusetts regiment, 1776.

He was appointed a cadet in the Naval Academy February 26, 1865, by President Lincoln, graduating in 1869, and passed through the various grades in the United States Navy until reaching that of Rear Admiral July 24, 1909, and was retired from active service November 7, 1910.

During the Spanish-American War he was on the transport "Newport" and on arrival in Manila was transferred to one of the ships under command of Admiral Dewey. His last duty was as Commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard, where his father, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, at one time filled the same position.

He was a gallant, courteous, kind, and genial officer, and one who held the enviable reputation in the naval service of never speaking ill of any one.

He was married October 18, 1877 in San Francisco, to Elevena Martin and is survived by a widow and a daughter, Marjorie Phelps Glassford and a sister, Margaret Phelps Adams of Washington, D. C.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion and Spanish War Veterans. He died in Oakland, Calif., November 3, 1915.

PLUM.

Charles Mortimer Plum, born in San Francisco, California, July 31, 1866, the son of Catherine S. Macdougal and Charles Mortimer Plum, was descended from John Plum, a private in the N. Y. Militia.

He was married in Oakland, August 17, 1892, to Lilian, daughter of Alvah H. Bachelder. He died in San Francisco January 23, 1915, and is survived by a widow and two children, Lorraine and Charles M. Jr., and two sisters.

He was a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., Islam Temple, California Bodies A. & A. S. Rite and Bohemian Club.

PRICE.

Arthur Hamblin Price, born in Knoxville, Ill., January 24, 1853, was the son of Lucy C. Hamblin and James Price and great-grandson of Daniel Hamblin, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He died in Oklahoma City, Okla., December 17, 1911.

REED.

George Whitney Reed, born in Sacramento, Calif., December 17, 1858, was the son of Frances Wilcox and LaFayette Reed, a descendant of James Reed of New Hampshire, Brigadier General of the Continental Army.

He was educated at Brewer's School and Columbia University. He was a Customs House broker.

He was married in Berkeley, Calif., August 3, 1883, to Lillie Bonté, daughter of J. H. C. Bonté.

He died in San Francisco November 10, 1916. A widow and daughter, Mrs. Emelie R. Baldwin of San Francisco, survive him.

ROBINSON.

Jones McGregory Robinson, born in Lubec, Maine, May 7, 1862, son of Matilda A. Hamilton and John Ramsdell Robinson, was descended from Dominicus Rumery, a private in the Massachusetts Artillery.

He was married in Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1885, to Clara Edora Reynolds.

He was a member of Woodmen of the World, Live Oak Lodge F. & A. M., and Nile Club, Oakland. He was in business in San Francisco. He died at Oakland, November 26, 1914. A widow of Galt, Calif., three sons and one daughter survive him.

SAWYER.

James Estcourt Sawyer, born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1846, son of Roxalana Wadsworth and Horace Bucknell Sawyer, Captain U. S. N., was descended from Ephriam Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Revolution from Massachusetts, and James Sawyer, Ensign in the American Revolution from Massachusetts.

He was married in New York City, June 4, 1873, to Elizabeth Owen Thompson and is survived by one son, Arthur E. and one daughter, Caroline Marguerite, both of Hudson Falls, N. Y.

He served as a clerk in the navy during 1865 and 1866, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant 5th Artillery in 1867; December 1, 1893, was transferred to the quartermaster department as Captain. He advanced through the different grades, becoming a Colonel April 21,

1910, retiring from active service July 3, 1910, with the rank of Brigadier General.

From 1886 to 1888 he was Aide-de-Camp to General John M. Schofield.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, War of 1812 and Champlain Societies, Army and Navy Club, New York and Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. .

He died in Hudson Falls, N. Y., May 29, 1914.

SHELDON.

Joseph Alonzo Sheldon, born October 10, 1868, in Dansville, N. Y., was the son of Agnes Margaret Welch and Mark Sheldon, great-grandson of Tilley Richardson, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He was married March 17, 1904, in San Francisco, to Florence Mayer. He died October 18, 1916, in Alameda. His widow, a son, Richardson Mark, and a daughter Lela, of Alameda, Calif., also a brother, Frank P., and a sister, Mrs. Katherine S. Hanlon, survive him.

SHERMAN.

Charles Hammond Sherman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1846, the son of Mary Getchell and L. P. Sherman and great-great-grandson of Daniel Sherman, a member of the "Council of Safety" in Connecticut during the Revolutionary War.

He died in San Francisco April 1, 1916, survived by a son, T. P. Sherman, a daughter, Mrs. W. H. Tryon, and a widow, Emma Sherman, residing at 1932 Fell St., San Francisco.

SHREVE.

George Rodman Shreve, son of Rebecca Rodman Nichols Creamer and George Choate Shreve, and a descendant of Benjamin Shreve of Alexandria, Va., who was a recognized patriot at the time of the American Revolution, was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1861.

He was senior member of Shreve, Treat & Eacret, jewelers, San Francisco, and formerly of Shreve & Co.

He died at his home in San Mateo, August 4, 1914, survived by a widow, Jennie M., and three daughters, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Agnes.

SUMNER.

Frank William Sumner, born in Dover, Maine, January 13, 1849, son of Elvira Thompson and William Brintnall Sumner, was descended from William Sumner, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He was married April 8, 1874, at Sacramento to Francetta Lowell, who survives him.

He was prominent as a Mason and Knight Templar and member of the Union League Club.

He served on the staff of Governor Waterman and published a book on military tactics. He was in business in San Francisco forty-two years.

He died in San Francisco October 8, 1914.

TOWLE.

George Washington Towle, born in Corinth, Vermont, February 22, 1836, the son of Annie Doe and Ira Towle, was descended from Brackett Towle, a Lieutenant in the N. Y. Militia.

He was married in Dutch Flat, Calif., June 5, 1873, to Frances A. Staples of North Hampton, N. Y., who survives him.

He came to California via Isthmus of Panama in 1857, went to Dutch Flat where his brothers had preceded him. They had large lumber interests at Dutch Flat and Towle, Calif., Utah and Nevada. He retired from active business in 1904.

He died in San Francisco May 23, 1914.

TUTTLE.

Charles Whitcomb Tuttle, born in Hancock, N. H., May 28, 1862, son of Lucy Bigelow and Adolphus Darwin Tuttle, was descended from Alfred Bigelow, a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy, Bowdin College, class of 1886, and Germany.

He was married April 24, 1889, in Brunswick, Maine, to Lizzie Nellie Abbott Jordan, and is survived by a widow, daughter and three sons of Colusa and San Francisco.

He was part owner of the Jiminez ranch and a director of the Colusa County Bank. He was a member of the Pacific Union and University Clubs, Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities.

He died in Assuan, Egypt, February 8, 1913.

WADSWORTH.

Charles Curtiss Wadsworth, born in Madison, Ohio, May 27, 1849, the son of Sarah Elizabeth Curtiss and Joseph Samuel Wadsworth, was descended from John Wadsworth, a private in N. Y. Militia.

He was educated in Ohio, graduating in medicine from Wooster University in 1874.

He was married in San Francisco September 19, 1876, to Mary M. Craig of Cleveland, Ohio, and is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. M. Edith Logan, Manila, P. I., one brother and two sisters.

He practiced medicine in San Francisco for thirty-six years.

He was a member of California Lodge No. 1 F. & A. M., prominent in State and County Medical Societies and a member of the American Medical Association.

He died in San Francisco January 1, 1915.

WAGENER.

Samuel Hopkins Wagener, born in Penn Yan, New York, September 30, 1832, the son of Maria West and David Wagener, was descended from Amos Cutting West, a private in Connecticut Militia.

He was married in Monroe, Michigan, September 20, 1864, to Evelina Francis Swift, and is survived by three children, Allan C., Paul H., and Mrs. Oscar G. Rogers, all of California.

He was a prominent druggist in Michigan and California, retiring from active business in 1912.

He was prominent in Masonry, being a member of San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and Santa Clara County Pioneers.

He died in San Jose May 15, 1916.

WATERMAN.

August T. Waterman, son of Emelie Spencer and Albert G. Waterman, a descendant of Joseph Spencer, 1st Lieutenant 4th Pennsylvania Battalion, and Rev. James Sproat, Chaplain Philadelphia General Hospital, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 17, 1840.

He died November 30, 1914, survived by a wife residing at 728 Paru street, Alameda.

WILSON.

Charles Harold Wilson, born August 9, 1862, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, was the son of Mary D. Burkes and John Boynton Wilson, also great-grandson of Joshua Wilson, a Minuteman on Lexington Alarm.

He was married in San Francisco June 14, 1898, to Annette P. Godchaux and is survived by a widow, a brother, Joseph Wilson, of Allentown, Pa., and a sister, Mrs. M. J. Day of Boston, Mass.

He was a lawyer, a Knight Templar, a member of the Masonic Club and Red Cross of Constantine.

He died in San Francisco, Calif., June 11, 1917.

WOOD.

Henry Holden Wood, born May 7, 1831, in Walpole, Mass., was the son of Susanna Glover and Horatio Wood and a descendant of Joshua Glover, a drummer on Lexington Alarm, from Milton, and later enlisted as a private in Massachusetts Militia.

He married Eleanor Jane Loftus August 14, 1878, at Napa, Calif., and is survived by two children, Hazel E. and Myrtle G. Wood, both of Oakland, Calif.

He was a building contractor in San Francisco from 1852 to 1870, and secretary and director of the San Francisco Laundry Association until his death in Oakland, January 25, 1917.

WOOLSEY.

Philip Sheridan Woolsey, born in Berkeley, December 20, 1864, son of Hannah Reeve and James B. Woolsey, was descended from Henry Woolsey, a private in 5th Regiment N. Y. Line.

He graduated from University of California in 1886.

He was a member of Durant Lodge No. 264 F. & A. M., a Knight Templar and member of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine.

He was Pacific Coast manager of American Book Company.

He was unmarried.

He died in Berkeley, November 26, 1914, survived by his father, mother, six brothers and three sisters.

ORIGIN
OF THE
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

By Thomas A. Perkins.

On May 10, 1783, a few of the officers of the American Army during the Revolution formed the Society of the Cincinnati on the banks of the Hudson. Membership is based upon official service only and is established on the law of primogeniture, consequently the society is very small and will continue to grow smaller.

A call for the descendants of Revolutionary fathers to meet at 212 Kearney street, San Francisco, California, on the evening of June 29, 1876, was published in the "Alta California" of that date at the request of James P. Dameron, for the purpose of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary. In response to the call several men met there, and on July 4, 1876, they formed a permanent organization called "Sons of Revolutionary Sires." This is believed to be the first society organized with membership based upon service in the cause of American Independence, except the Society of the Cincinnati.

Anticipating the Centennial Celebration, a few men met at the office of Dr. James L. Cogswell, 230 Kearney street, San Francisco, on October 22, 1875, and formed a temporary organization only. Nothing more was done until some of them helped to organize the Sons of Revolutionary Sires.

In the early part of 1889 societies were formed in several of the eastern states under the name of Sons of the Revolution.

Acting on a resolution of the New Jersey society (Sons of the Revolution), delegates from thirteen states met at Faunce's Tavern, New York City, April 30, 1889, at the time of the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington

as first President, and formed the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which was incorporated by special act of Congress, June 6, 1906.

The National Society is now composed of forty-six State Societies, and Societies in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippines and France with a membership of more than 14,000.

It is non-sectarian, non-political and non-secret.

REASONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

It is a practical way of honoring our patriotic forefathers.

It preserves a line of ancestors of members back to the period of the Revolution for future generations. It has already become very difficult in many cases to trace descent from a Revolutionary ancestor and will become more difficult in each succeeding generation.

The Society encourages continued public interest in the men and events of the American Revolution.

It teaches patriotism and good citizenship to the families and friends of members.

By the wide distribution of leaflets, printed in language that can be understood by all, teaches the millions of aliens in the United States what the Nation stands for, what it means for them to become a part of the body politic and to participate in the duties and responsibilities of active citizens.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

(See Article III of the Constitution on page 72.)

**CONSTITUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY
OF THE
SONS of The AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PREAMBLE.**

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Instituted October 22nd, 1875. The first body in inception, institution and organization, to unite the descendants of Revolutionary patriots and perpetuate the memory of *all* those who took part in the American Revolution and maintained the Independence of the United States of America. It was fully and completely organized on the 4th of July, 1876, under the name of "SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRS." On the 30th of April, 1889, a number of similar co-equal Societies of different States formed a general Society under the name of "**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,**" in which movement this Society heartily co-operated and changed its name to the **CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, under which latter name it has been since known.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

Section 1. The name of this Society shall be "**THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**"

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Society shall be to unite and promote fellowship among the descendants, and perpetuate the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution achieved the independence of the American

people; to inspire among the members of this Society and the community at large a more profound reverence for the principles of the Government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of Revolutionary patriots, and documents, relics and landmarks connected with the War; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the War; to maintain and extend the institutions of American Freedom; and to carry out the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of 21 years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who, while at all times unfailing in his loyalty, rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute-man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a recognized patriot, who performed actual service by overt acts of rebellion against the authority of Great Britain.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Senior Vice-President, a Junior Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian and a Board of Managers, consisting of the above mentioned and six other members, who shall be elected by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Society, and who shall

hold office for one year or until their successors shall be elected.

Section 2. Delegates and alternates to the Congress of the National Society shall be elected at the same meeting.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

Section 1. The regular annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the nineteenth day of April of each year for the transaction of general business and for the election of officers for the ensuing year, who shall hold office for one year or until their successors shall be elected. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the President or Board of Managers at any time.

Section 3. The President shall call a special meeting whenever requested in writing so to do by five or more members.

Section 4. No business shall be transacted at any special meeting excepting that for which the meeting was called, unless by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution must be submitted in writing at a regular or special meeting of the Society, but shall not be acted upon until the next or a subsequent meeting.

Section 2. A copy of every proposed amendment shall be sent to each member, with a notice of the meeting at which the same is to be acted upon, at least two weeks prior to said meeting.

Section 3. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to the adoption of any amendment.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Section 1. All applications for membership in this Society shall be made in duplicate upon blanks prescribed by the National Society, to which the applicant shall have made oath that the statements of his application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall be accompanied by the membership fee which shall be returned if the applicant is not accepted.

Section 2. No application for membership shall be received wherein the applicant does not clearly establish direct lineal descent from an ancestor who participated in establishing American Independence, as required by Article III of the Constitution.

Section 3. Applications for membership shall be received by the Secretary, submitted to the Registrar for examination, and shall be reported by the latter to the Board of Managers for action. When approved and elected by said Board, the applicant shall become a member of the Society. One copy of each application shall be retained by the Registrar for preservation, and the duplicate forwarded to the Registrar-General of the National Society.

Section 4. Honorary membership may be conferred upon persons not eligible to membership in the Society. They shall not be subject to dues or entitled to vote or hold office, but may take part in debate and be entitled to the honors of re-unions and celebrations.

ARTICLE II.

FEES AND DUES.

Section 1. The membership fee shall be five (5) dollars. Members transferred from other State Societies shall pay a membership fee of two (2) dollars. Members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution shall pay a membership fee of two (2) dollars.

Section 2. The yearly dues shall be at the rate of twenty-five (25) cents per month for all members residing in the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo and the City and County of San Francisco. For all other members the dues shall be at the rate of sixteen and two-thirds cents a month. Annual dues shall be paid in advance to the Secretary on or before the day of the annual election. Members of Local Chapters are exempt from paying dues directly to the State Society.

Section 3. Any member in arrears for dues for two years shall be liable to suspension and may be dropped by the Board of Managers, but may be reinstated on payment of all arrearages and one (1) year's additional dues, provided he has been suspended for twelve months or more, and provided there are no charges unbecoming a gentleman recorded against him remaining undetermined or determined finally against him. In extreme cases the Board of Managers may, by vote, remit the unpaid annual dues of a delinquent member.

Section 4. The payment of fifty dollars by a member at any one time, or the payment of annual dues for twenty-five consecutive years shall constitute the person paying such sum, a life member, and he shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of annual dues.

Section 5. Sons of those who actually participated in the War of the Revolution, and thereby assisted in establishing American Independence, as referred to in Article III of the Constitution, may be admitted to full membership in this Society without payment of membership fee or yearly dues, they having complied with all the other requirements of those belonging to a later generation.

ARTICLE III.

LOCAL CHAPTERS.

Section 1. Whenever seven or more members residing in any county of the State of California shall make application to be chartered as a local Chapter in such county, the President may grant such application thereby creating such Chapter, to be designated by any name

embodied in the application. Such Chapter may receive as active members, any member of the State Society who may reside in the county where the same is organized, and as honorary members any members of the order, and no other person shall be permitted to become a member of any Chapter. Every Chapter shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided by its By-Laws. It may adopt such By-Laws as it may deem best, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the State or National Societies. But no such By-Laws shall have any binding force until they shall have received the approval of the Board of Managers of this Society, duly certified in writing by the State President and Secretary.

Section 2. No application for membership in the State Society from any person residing within the jurisdiction of any Chapter shall be acted upon by the Board of Managers of this Society until the same has been referred to the officers of such Chapter and been recommended by them; but if such recommendation is refused, the Board of Managers may nevertheless approve of the application if it deems best so to do, but the applicant shall not thereby become a member of the Chapter. All applicants for membership who shall receive recommendation of a local Chapter as heretofore prescribed, and shall have been elected to membership by the Board of Managers of this Society, shall thereby become members of the Chapter recommending them.

Section 3. Members of local Chapters shall pay to their Chapters such dues as the By-Laws of such Chapter may provide, but the membership fee shall be paid to the State Society.

Section 4. Each local Chapter shall on or before the first day of January of each year send a report of its membership to the State Society, which report shall show the number of members of such Chapter in good standing upon the first day of January, and likewise the names of all persons who have become delinquent during the past year. All such reports shall be accompanied by a sum of money equal to \$1.50 for each

member in good standing in the Chapter as shown by such report. A failure to forward the report herein referred to, together with the money required, before the holding of the annual meeting of this Society upon the nineteenth day of April shall be sufficient cause for revoking the Charter of the Chapter failing so to do.

ARTICLE IV.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

President.

Section 1. The President, or in his absence the Senior Vice-President, or in his absence the Junior Vice-President, or in his absence a Chairman pro tempore, shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers. He shall enforce a strict observance of the Constitution and By-Laws, and perform such other duties as custom and parliamentary usage may require. The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the parliamentary usage of the Society.

Secretary.

Section 2. The Secretary shall receive all moneys from the members and all other sources and pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, shall have charge of the seal, certificate of incorporation, By-Laws and records, and, together with the presiding officer, shall certify all acts of the Society.

He shall keep fair and accurate records of all proceedings and orders of the Society, and shall give notice to the several officers of all votes, orders, resolutions or proceedings affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties.

He shall notify all members of their election, and shall, under the direction of the President, give due notice of the time and place of all meetings of the Society and attend the same.

He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments and of the accounts of the members with

the Society, and at each annual meeting shall report the same, at which time a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

Treasurer.

Section 3. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all moneys belonging to the Society, giving him receipt for same; these moneys shall be deposited in a reliable bank or savings institution in the City of San Francisco, to be designated by the Board of Managers, to the credit of "The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall be drawn out on the check of the Treasurer for the use of the Society only, as directed by vote of the Society or by the Board of Managers, upon the order of the Secretary and the certificate of the President. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments and at each annual meeting shall report the same, at which time a committee shall be appointed to audit his accounts.

Registrar.

Section 4. The Registrar shall keep a roll of members, and in his hands shall be lodged all proofs of membership qualifications, and the historical and genealogical papers—manuscript or otherwise, of which the Society may become possessed; and under the direction of the Board of Managers shall keep copies of such similar documents as the owners thereof may not be willing to leave permanently in the keeping of the Society. He shall receive all applications for membership and proofs of membership qualifications from the Secretary, shall carefully scrutinize and verify all statements of the Revolutionary service of ancestors that may be made in the application and shall report his findings in each case to the Board of Managers.

Historian.

Section 4½. The duties of the Historian shall be to obtain copies of addresses delivered before the Society; to obtain material for obituaries of deceased members, and to publish the same when directed by the Board of Managers, and any other duties appropriate to the office.

Board of Managers.

Section 5. The Board of Managers shall judge of the qualifications of the candidates for admission to the Society and elect the same, two negative votes rejecting the applicant.

They shall recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society, shall digest and prepare business and shall authorize the disbursement and expenditure of unappropriated money in the treasury for the payment of current expenses of the Society. They shall generally superintend the interests of the Society, and perform all such duties as may be committed to them by the Society.

They shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring or existing in the Board of Managers, and an officer so appointed shall act until the following annual election or until his successor shall be chosen.

Quorum.

Section 6. At all meetings of the Board of Managers five or more shall be sufficient for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

SEAL.

Section 1. The seal of this Society shall be the same as that of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, organized April 30th, 1889, with the addition of an inner circle, three-sixteenths of an inch wide, bearing the following legend: "California Society, S. A. R., organized July 4th, 1876."

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Amendments to these By-Laws must be made in the same manner as provided for amendments to the Constitution in Article VI.

**EX-PRESIDENTS OF CALIFORNIA SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.**

Temporary President:

DR. JAMES L. COGSWELL,
October 22, 1875, to July 4, 1876.

Presidents:

***ALBERT M. WINN,**
July 4, 1876, to October 19, 1881.

***CALEB T. FAY,**
October 19, 1881, to July 5, 1882.

***AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,**
July 5, 1882, to July 9, 1884.

***LORING PICKERING,**
July 9, 1884, to July 5, 1886.

***ADOLPHUS S. HUBBARD,**
July 5, 1886, to February 22, 1892.

***ADMIRAL JOHN W. MOORE, U. S. N.,**
February 22, 1892, to February 22, 1893.

***GEN. J. ESTCOURT SAWYER, U. S. A.,**
February 22, 1893, to February 22, 1894.

***CHARLES J. KING,**
February 22, 1894, to February 22, 1895.

COL. EDWARD HUNTER, U. S. A., Retired,
February 22, 1895, to February 22, 1896.

***HON. ELISHA W. McKINSTRY,**
February 22, 1896, to January 12, 1897.

***SIDNEY MASON SMITH,**
January 12, 1897, to January 11, 1898.

COL. JOHN C. CURRIER,
January 11, 1898, to January 10, 1899.

***HON. HORACE DAVIS,**
January 10, 1899, to January 9, 1900.
Elected Vice-President General, May 1, 1901.

WM. MITCHELL BUNKER,
January 9, 1900, to January 8, 1901.

HON. WM. H. JORDAN,
January 8, 1901, to January 14, 1902.

* Deceased.

WM. J. DUTTON,
January 14, 1902, to January 13, 1903.

***GILES H. GRAY,**
January 13, 1903, to January 12, 1904.

***COL. ALFRED D. CUTLER,**
January 12, 1904, to January 10, 1905.
Elected Vice-President General, May 1, 1904.

***ALEXANDER G. EELLS,**
January 10, 1905, to January 9, 1906.

EDWARD MILLS ADAMS,
January 9, 1906, to January 8, 1907.

***HON. JOHN A. HOSMER,**
January 8, 1907, to May 1, 1907.
(Died in office.)

***PELHAM W. AMES,**
May 1, 1907, to January 14, 1908.
Elected Vice-President General, June 4, 1907.

GEO. C. SARGENT,
January 14, 1908, to April 19, 1909.
Elected Vice-President General, May 1, 1909

RICHARD M. SIMS,
April 19, 1909, to April 19, 1910.
Elected Vice-President General, May 3, 1910.

THOMAS A. PERKINS,
April 19, 1910, to April 19, 1911.

ORVILLE D. BALDWIN,
April 19, 1911, to April 19, 1912.
Elected Vice-President General, May 21, 1912.

ANDREW J. VINING,
April 19, 1912, to April 18, 1913.

HARRIS C. CAPWELL,
April 18, 1913, to April 20, 1914.

J. MORA MOSS,
April 20, 1914, to April 19, 1915.

CHARLES H. BLINN,
April 19, 1915, to April 19, 1916.

RAWLINS CADWALLADER,
April 19, 1916, to April 19, 1917.

^a Deceased.

**OFFICERS and BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE SOCIETY
For the Year Ending April 19, 1918**

<i>President</i>	ERNEST J. MOTT
<i>Senior Vice-President</i>	THOS. M. EARL
<i>Junior Vice-President</i>	WM. P. HUMPHREYS
<i>Secretary and Registrar</i>	THOMAS A. PERKINS <i>Mills Building, San Francisco</i>
<i>Treasurer</i>	JOHN C. CURRIER
<i>Historian</i>	EDMUND D. SHORTLIDGE
HARRIS S. ALLEN	ALONZO G. McFARLAND
FRED L. BERRY	HOWARD G. STEVENSON
FRANK S. BRITTAINE	DONZEL STONEY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER No. 2.

Membership 28.

<i>President</i>	H. R. PAY
<i>First Vice President</i>	CHAS. S. GURLEY
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	H. R. COMLY
<i>Secretary</i>	ALLEN H. WRIGHT
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. P. REED
<i>Historian</i>	FRED B. BAKER
<i>Registrar</i>	P. W. ROSS
<i>Marshal</i>	R. B. BRYAN



ROLL OF MEMBERS

Where no city or town is given the residence is in San Francisco.

Where no state is given the city or town is in California.

ABBOTT, CARL H.	1102 Broadway, Oakland
ABBOTT, GRANVILLE D.	26 Crocker Ave., Piedmont
ADAMS, EDWARD M.	2731 Pine St.
ADAMS, HENRY H.	140 Geary St.
ADSIT, HENRY B.	4051 Alameda Drive, San Diego
ALDRICH, HUGH S.	Box 285, Hayward
ALEXANDER, WALLACE M.	Alaska Commercial Bldg.
ALLEN, DR. CHAS. LEWIS.	
	605 Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles
ALLEN, CHAS. L., JR.	
	214 Andrews Boulevard, Los Angeles
ALLEN, CHARLES R.	119 Chronicle Bldg.
ALLEN, EDWARD T.	607 Monadnock Bldg.
ALLEN, HARRIS S.	955 Clayton St.
AMES, ALDEN	Mills Bldg.
ANDERSON, ROSCOE J.	Redding
ARROWSMITH, GEO. E.	127 Russ Bldg.
AUSTIN, CHAS. G.	P. O. Box 111, Sawtelle
AUSTIN, WM. W.	5352 Scott St., San Diego
BABCOCK, GEO. R.	2010 E. 28th St., Oakland
BACKUS, GEN. SAMUEL W.	1107 Jones St.
BAILEY, GEO. H.	23rd and Louisiana Sts.
BAILEY, HERBERT W.	509 Alaska Commercial Bldg.
BAKER, FREDERICK	Point Loma
BALDWIN, MARSHALL S.	5910 Dover St., Oakland
BALDWIN, ORVILLE D.	1000 Green St.
BARNEY, CHAS. R.	2718 Webster St.
BARRETT, Webb W.	181 Divisadero St.
BARTHOLOMEW, JAS. H. S.	Masonic Home, Decoto
BARTLETT, WILLIAM A.	405 E. Pasadena Ave., Pomona
BATES, GEO. W.	San Rafael
BEAVER, FRED H.	505 Shreve Bldg.
BECK, CHAS. C.	1555 Alice St., Oakland
BEKEART, PHIL. B.	717 Market St.
BEKEART, PHIL. K.	Fairmont Hotel
BELCHER, EDWARD A.	Union League Club
BENNETT, ROBT. H.	Room 246, 65 Market St.
BERRY, FRED L.	754 Lake St.
BERRY, JOHN R.	1045 Eighth St., San Diego
BITHER, BENJAMIN J.	1630 Josephine St., Berkeley
BITHER, SUTLIFFE, H.	1819 Rose St., Berkeley
BITHER, THOMAS A.	1810 Rose St., Berkeley
BIKBY, DR. EDWARD M.	Shreve Bldg.
BLANCHARD, CLYDE I.	150 Post St.
BLANCHARD, NATHAN W.	Santa Paula
BLANKINSHIP, JOS. W.	2525 Hilgard Ave., Berkeley

BLINN, CHAS H.....100 Edgewood Ave.
 BLODGETT, DR. WALTER L.....Calistoga
 BLOOD, DR. JOHN N.....440 Geary St.
 BOARDMAN, SAMUEL H.....350 California St.
 BOARDMAN, THOMAS D.....3022 Clay St.
 BODLEY, THOMAS.....339 N. 3rd St., San Jose
 BOGGS, WM. S....California State Bank, San Bernardino
 BOSSON, CHAS. L.....326 O'Farrell St.
 BRADBURY, EDSON.....1719 Pacific Ave.
 BRADLEY, CHAS. H.....2003 Oakland Ave., Piedmont
 BRADLEY, WALTER W.....
State Mining Bureau, Ferry Bldg.
 BRADY, SAMUEL H.....Reno, Nev.
 BREED, ARTHUR H.....
Oakland Bank of Savings Bldg., Oakland
 BREWER, REV. WM. A.....Burlingame
 BRIDGE, DR. NORMAN.....Security Bldg., Los Angeles
 BRITTAINE, FRANK S.....80 Cerritos Ave.
 BROMLEY, DR. ROBT. L.....Sonora
 BROMLEY, ROSCOE P.....336 34th St., Oakland
 BROOKS, GEO. W.....550 Sacramento St.
 BROWN, FRANK L.....115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 BROWN, DR. PHILLIP KING.....Union Square Bldg.
 BROWN, ROBT. T.....1196 O'Farrell St.
 BRUSH, REV. FRANK S.....1929 Eldwado Ave., Berkeley
 BRYAN, CAPT. ROGER B.....San Diego
 BRYANT, CALHOUN.....1661 Octavia St.
 BUCHER, CARROLL S.....Alaska Commercial Bldg.
 BUCKLEY, HENRY.....1217 Jones St.
 BUNKER, HENRY C.....Merchants Exchange Bldg.
 BUNKER, WM. M.....708 Broderick St.
 BURBECK, EDWARD M.....2352 First St., San Diego
 BURDELL, JAMES B.....Novato, Marin County
 BURNHAM, DR. CLARK J.....Bushnell Place, Berkeley
 BURROUGHS, HECTOR R.....
452 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 BURTON, HENRY2507 Pine St.
 CADWALLADER, RAWLINS, Captain U. S. R., Ma-
 sonic Ambulance Corps.....1035 Geary St.
 CAMPBELL, JOHN M.....Coalinga
 CAPWELL, HARRIS C.....14th and Clay Sts., Oakland
 CARPENTER, FORD A.....
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles
 CARPENTER, FRANK L.....2820 College Ave., Berkeley
 CHENERY, LEONARD.....210 California St.
 CHRISTIE, WALLACE H.....Atlas Bldg.
 CLARK, ASA M.....South and Center Sts., Stockton
 CLARK, CURRAN.....Russ Bldg.
 CLARK, HORACE S.....
c/o Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pacific Bldg.
 CLOUD, ROY W.....Redwood City
 COHEN, HARTWIG A.....2218 Clay St.
 COLE, FOSTER P.....
Sterling Furniture Co., 1049 Market St.
 COLLIER, ROBT. H.....1019 Vallejo St.
 COMLY, HARRY R.....4505 Falcon St., San Diego

COMLY, HARRY S.	4505 Falcon St., San Diego
CONDICT, HENRY F.	1705 H St., Bakersfield
CONMY, JOHN C.	2136 Scott St.
COOPER, ALEX. B.	333 Grant Ave.
CORNISH, FRANCIS V.	525 Market St.
COX, EDWIN E.	2512 Etna St., Berkeley
CRANE, ALPHONSE	Box 286, Santa Barbara
CROCKER, CHAS. T.	803 Shreve Bldg.
CROCKER, WM. H.	Crocker National Bank
CROW, HENRY D.	617 34th St., Oakland
CURRIE, DR. DONALD H.	822 Clayton St.
CURRIER, COL. JOHN C.	333 Kearny St.
CUSHING, HENRY D.	1737 Telegraph Ave., Oakland
CUTTING, LEWIS M.	15 North Hunter St., Stockton
DAM, FRANCIS H.	945 Pacific Bldg.
DAVIS, ELLIOTT B.	600 Standard Oil Bldg.
DAY, HORACE B.	Home Tel. Co., San Diego
DEMING, HENRY S.	Santa Cruz
DENNISON, LEONIDAS R.	729 Mills Building
DENNISON, WALTER E.	2150 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda
DERBY, DR. ALBERT T.	Butler Bldg.
DEUPREY, HILLYER.	Reno, Nevada
DIMOND, EDWIN R.	310 Sansome St.
DINSMORE, DUDLEY F.	524 S. Ninth St., San Jose
DINSMORE, REV. JOHN W.	548 S. 9th St., San Jose
DINSMORE, PAUL A.	18 King Ave., Piedmont
DIXON, GEO. P.	174 Liberty St.
DOBIE, CHAS. C.	642 Washington St.
DOBIE, CLARENCE W.	706 Market St.
DODSON, ALONZO E.	3848 Third St., San Diego
DORR, DR. LEVI L.	Claus Spreckels Bldg.
DOWLER, HERBERT C.	Box 493, Tonopah, Nevada
DOZIER, THOMAS B.	2514 Green St.
DROWN, WILLARD N.	California Pacific Bldg.
DRUMMOND, FITZ-HENRY W.	345 Laurel St., San Diego
DUTTON, GRAYSON.	401 California St.
DUTTON, HENRY S.	c/o City St. Imp. Co., 166 Geary St.
DUTTON, ROBT. M.	Major U. S. M. C. 401 California St.
DUTTON, WM. J.	401 California St.
EARL, THOMAS M.	2823 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley
EDWARDS, VANCE P.	1069 Church St.
ELDREDGE, ZOETH S.	2621 Divisadero St.
ELLERY, WILLIAM.	585 Market St.
ELLIS, CLYDE G.	Bakersfield
ELLIS, ROBT.	Pleasanton
ELSEFFER, JOHN H.	1245 11th St., San Diego
EMMONS, JOSEPH E.	2400 Geary St.
EVERETT, CHAS. C.	357 12th St., Oakland
EVERSON, WALLACE	357 Twelfth St., Oakland
FARNUM, JOHN E.	Hayward
FAIRBANK, HERBERT A.	Acampo
FAY, HERBERT R.	3709 Utah St., San Diego
FERNALD, REGINALD G.	Santa Barbara

FIELD, HERBERT D.....3026 Date St., San Diego
 FIELD, WM. P.....10 Mercaderes St., Havana, Cuba
 FINCH, WM. H.....1421 Broadway, Oakland
 FLETCHER, WALTER K.....Redwood City
 FLINT, THOMAS.....482 South St., Hollister
 FLOOD, DR. ARTHUR M.....240 Stockton St.
 FORBES, JOHN B.....Mill Valley
 FORBES, JOHN F.....Crocker Bldg.
 FORCE, DR. JACOB F.....651 S. Pasadena Ave., Pasadena
 FOSTER, EDWIN L.....Anderson Bldg., Bakersfield
 FRANKLIN, NATHANIEL K.....Tonopah, Nevada
 FRENCH, ROBT. E.....1840 9th Ave., Oakland
 FRISBEE, JEROME B.....Captain U. S. A., Lindsay
 FULFORD, WM. G.....
Mission and Beale Sts., c/o W. P. Fuller Co.
 FULLER, CLIFFORD A.....
Hotel Cumberland, Los Angeles
 GARDNER, JOHN E.....1130 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley
 GASKILL, HERBERT D.....39 Parkway Ave., Piedmont
 GASKILL, DR. PERCY D.....
Lancaster, Los Angeles County
 GIBSON, ELKANAH M.....
First National Bank Bldg., Oakland
 GILLSON, GEO. B.....1590 California St.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, WM. T., 1st Lieut. Aviation
 Corps, U. S. R.....First National Bank Building
 GOODMAN, HARVEY P.....Napa
 GOSS, P. BONTECON.....Sheridan, Placer County
 GRAY, THEODORE.....2540 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley
 GREEN, DONALD.....
National Lead Co., Merchants Exchange Bldg.
 GREENE, CHAS. S.....Oakland Free Library, Oakland
 GRIFFIN, ANDREW G.....16 California St.
 GRIFFITH, FRED T.....352 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles
 GROW, ARTEMAS L.....Sawtelle
 CURLEY, CHAS. S.....1669 Montecito Way, San Diego
 HAINES, DR. BYRON W.....Elkan Gunst Bldg.
 HALE, CHAS. E.....2430 Bowditch St., Berkeley
 HALE, MARSHAL.....901 Market St.
 HALL, FREDERICK W.....Crocker Bldg.
 HALSTED, JOHN B.....Sebastopol
 HALSTED, WILLIAM A.....1123 Sutter St.
 HAMILTON, JEROME.....58 B Sanchez St.
 HAMILTON, SIDNEY.....
Keystone Boiler Works, Main and Folsom Sts.
 HARDY, EUGENE A.....Box 163, Orland, Glenn Co.
 HARSHBARGER, ASA F.....1521 Walnut St., Berkeley
 HASKINS, SAMUEL.....Custom House
 HATCH, JOHN W.....33 Delmar St.
 HAUPTMAN, GEO. D.....145 Berry St.
 HAVEN, CHAS. D.....52 N. Morrison Ave., San Jose
 HAVEN, THOS. E.....Balboa Bldg.
 HAVENS, ALBERT W.....Room 117, 339 Bush St.
 HAWK, ELBRIDGE L.....2204 M St., Sacramento

HAWKS, HENRY D.	206 Thos. Clunie Bldg.
HAWKS, JAMES L.	c/o Bank of California
HAWKHURST, ROBT.	2185 Pacific Ave.
HEALD, CLARENCE E., Capt. Cal. Coast Artillery...	1215 Van Ness Ave.
HENSHAW, TYLER	762 Mills Bldg.
HEYWOOD, JOHN G.	625 Market St.
HILLS, ERNEST H.	262 Collingwood St.
HOFFMAN, CLARENCE R.	1734 Golden Gate Ave.
HOLABIRD, RUSSELL D.	523 Mission St.
HOUGHTON, HOWARD C.	1005 Hyde St.
HUBBARD, WM. P.	Mills Bldg.
HUIK, WM. H. T.	2670 Green St.
HUME, HERBERT	Monterey
HUME, JOHN S.	L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
HUME, JOSEPH W.	1050 Lombard St.
HUMPHREYS, WM. P.	58 Sutter St.
HUNT, GEO. ELLIOTT	210 Post St.
HUNTINGTON, RALPH S.	510 Marin St., Vallejo
HUNTINGTON, RICHARD J.	482 Burnside St., Portland, Ore.
HURLBUT, HOWARD R.	907 Noe St.
HUSSEY, WALLACE M.	215 San Carlos Ave., Piedmont
HUTCHINSON, CHAS. T.	420 Market St.
HYATT, WM. H.	58 Sutter St.
JACKSON, EDWIN R.	248 Ridgeway Ave., Oakland
JENKS, LIVINGSTON	57 Post St.
JOHNSON, CHAS.	1905 Virginia St., Berkeley
JORDAN, WM. H.	Monadnock Bldg.
KELLEY, CHAS. A.	701 Third St., Petaluma
KENDALL, FRANK I.	919 Sixth St., San Diego
KIMBALL, ROY T.	1280 Geary St.
KING, JOSEPH L.	2301 Scott St.
KNIGHT, ALLEN	502 California St.
LAMOTTE, ROBT. S. JR.	San Anselmo
LATHROP, LELAND STANFORD	Belvedere
LEACH, ABE P.	Pleasanton
LEACH, FRANK A. JR.	Box 426, Oakland
LEET, ROBT. A.	145 Athol Ave., Oakland
LEVENSALER, CALEB.	1205 Bay St., Alameda
LEVENSALER, JAMES A.	681 Market St.
LEVENSALER, JOSEPH B.	Lakeport
LEVENSALER, JOSEPH G.	3409 Pacific Ave.
LEVENSALER, WM. M.	265 Jayne Ave., Oakland
LEWIS, FESTUS C.	Fowler, Fresno Co.
LOCKWOOD, BENJ. C.	San Diego
LOCKWOOD, EDMUND.	San Diego
LORD, VINE D., Sergeant U. S. R.	Cando, N. D.
LOVELAND, HARVEY D.	833 Market St.
LUTZ, RALPH H.	2nd Lieut. U. S. R., Linda Vista
MACE, DR. LEWIS S.	240 Stockton St.
MARDIS, JAS. R. L.	Box 321, Winnemucca, Nevada

MARSH, FRED D.....	2774 Union St.
MARSH, JAMES B.....	2710 California St.
MARSHALL, W. F.....	140 Geary St.
MARSTON, FRANK W.....	244 Kearny St.
MARSTON, GEO. W.....	3501 Seventh St., San Diego
MARSTON, SAMUEL I....	2016 San Antonio Ave., Alameda
MARTIN, CHAS. D.....	Merced
MARTIN, GEO. A.....	Grand Ave., San Rafael
MARVIN, HARVEY A.....	750 Sansome St.
MARVIN, HARVEY LE F.....	1230 Geary St.
MASON, ALONZO.....	2364 Vallejo St.
MASTICK, SEABURY C.....	2 Rector St., New York, N. Y.
MATHEWS, VICTOR E.....	80 Post St.
MAUZY, BYRON.....	250 Stockton St.
MAXWELL, WM. C.....	509 Highland Ave., San Matee
MACPHERSON, FITZHUGH	
	Alaska Packers Association, 85 Second St.
McCLELLAN, CLIFFORD.....	Hobart Bldg.
McEWEN, GEO. F.....	La Jolla
McEWEN, JNO. A.....	210 California St.
McFARLAND, ALONZO G.....	2464 Broadway
McGEE, STEWART T.....	1635 Julia St., South Berkeley
McHENRY, REYNOLDS	2210 Ellsworth St., Berkeley
MCINTOSH, MILES W.....	1028 Monadnock Bldg.
McKINSTRY, JAMES C.....	1211 Flood Bldg.
McKNIGHT, ROBT. W.....	522 21st Ave.
MCLEAN, ARTHUR L.....	Hotel Cloyne Court, Berkeley
MCLEAN, DR. ROBT. A.....	Hotel Cloyne Court, Berkeley
MELVIN, HON. HENRY A.....	Wells Fargo Bldg.
MERRILL, GEO. A.....	
	Cal School Mech. Arts, 16th and Utah Sts.
MILLER, JAS. B.....	Sonora
MITCHELL, STANISLAUS C.....	
	2745 Elmwood Ave., Berkeley
MITCHELL, WILLIE L.....	Napa
MONNETTE, ORRA E.....	
	308 South Broadway, Los Angeles
MONTELL, GEO. A.....	151 Rigg St., Santa Cruz
MOODY, FRED S.....	711 Kohl Bldg.
MOORE, HARRY T., Capt. U. S. R.....	
	1744 Franklin St., Oakland
MOORE, JOHN C., Lieut. U. S. A.....	
	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
MORTIMER, FRANK C.....	610 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
MOSS, DR. J. MORA, 1st Lieut. U. S. R. Medical Corps	
	930 Green St.
MOSSHOLDER, RUSK P.....	2008 5th St., San Diego
MOSSHOLDER, WM. J.....	
	First National Bank Bldg., San Diego
MOTT, ERNEST J.....	Grant Bldg.
MOTT, GEO. M.....	1516 Hawthorn Terrace, Berkeley
MUNSELL, JAS. R.....	
	First National Bank Bldg., Oakland
MURCH, LOUIS A.....	American Can Co., Mills Bldg.

MURGOTTEN, ALEXANDER P.	
NASON, ARTHUR G.	196 South 16th St., San Jose
NEWBILL, WILLARD D., Col. U. S. A.	413 Montgomery St.
NEWCOMB, BETHEUEL M.	Irvington, Va.
NEWKIRK, DR. GARRETT	200 Davis St.
NEWTON, DR. JOHN C.	Pasadena
NOBLE, PATRICK	291 Geary St.
NORTH, ARTHUR W.	17th and Mississippi Sts
NORTH, HART H.	108 North St., Walton, N. Y.
NORTON, DR. CHARLES WORTH	2414 Prospect St., Berkeley
NORTON, FRANK B.	507 Bumiller Bldg., Los Angeles
NORTON, WM. W.	233 Front St.
NOYES, CHAS. S.	233 Front St.
	739 Mission St.
OLNEY, JESSE	Humboldt Bank Bldg.
OLNEY, WARREN	1236 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
OLNEY, WARREN, JR.	2702 Dwight Way, Berkeley
OSTROM, CHAS. D. Y., Lieut. U. S. A.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
OSTROM, DR. DANIEL A.	818 Fillmore St.
OTIS, FRANK	Merchants Exchange Bldg.
OWEN, WM. M.	5218 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland
PAIGE, CURTIS H.	1716 Rose St., Berkeley
PAINTER, EDGAR	615 Kohl Bldg.
PARDEE, HON. GEO. C.	672 11th St., Oakland
PARKER, CHAS L.	2901 Wheeler St., Berkeley
PARKER, KINGSBURY E.	2703 Jackson St.
PARKHURST, JNO. W.	c/o Bank of California
PATTERSON, ERNEST R.	
	Western Meat Co., Sixth and Townsend Sts.
PATTERSON, GEO. H.	307 West 98th St., New York
PATTON, CHAS. L.	57 Post St.
PAYNE, CHAUNCEY H.	1439 9th St., San Diego
PAYSON, ALBERT H.	San Mateo
PENDLETON, BENJ. H.	40 Drumm St.
PERINE, GEO. M.	535 Powell St.
PERKINS, DANIEL T. C.	2715 Durant Ave., Berkeley
PERKINS, HON. GEO. C., Ex-U. S. Senator	
	Vernon and Perkins Sts., Oakland
PERKINS, THOS. A.	Mills Bldg.
POLK, JAS. K.	Kohl Bldg.
POND, JOHN E., Lieut. Commander U. S. N.	
	U. S. S. Pittsburg, care Postmaster New York
POSTON, DR. C. PARKER	
	Union Savings Bank Bldg., Oakland
PRINGLE, JAS. R.	1236 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
PURVIANCE, SAMUEL A., Capt. U. S. A. retired	
	521 Post St.
RAND, WM. J., JR.	Rialto Bldg.
RANDALL, WM. A.	2100 Pine St.
RECKLESS, LYNDEN	819 Oak St.

REDDING, ALBERT P.	Crocker Bldg.
REDDING, JOSEPH D.	Crocker Bldg.
REED, FAYETTE H.	1121 Sherman St., Alameda
REED, FRANKLIN P.	San Diego
RICHARDSON, GEO. D.	
	First National Bank Bldg., Oakland
RICHARDSON, HENRY D.	Odd Fellows Bldg.
RINGWALT, LANSING M.	207 Pacific Bldg.
RIXFORD, EMMET H.	105 Montgomery St.
ROCKFORD, FRANK	135 Faith St.
ROGERS, JAS. N.	2924 Ashby Ave., Berkeley
ROSE, DR. FRANCIS N.	2020 Fell St.
ROSS, GEO. C.	Redwood City
ROSS, PETE W.	San Diego
ROWLEY, HOWARD C.	460 Montgomery St.
ROWLEY, RIDGWAY L.	914 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
RYAN, EMMONS B.	65 Market St.
ST. JOHN, CHAUNCEY M.	510 Battery St.
SAMPSON, WM. R.	1821 Eddy St.
SARGENT, GEO. C.	Hobart Bldg.
SAWYER, WM. F.	333 Kearny St.
SCHLOSS, DR. AARON	601 Butler Bldg.
SCOTT, CLARENCE S.	2701 10th Ave., Oakland
SCOTT, EDWARD H.	2842 Woolsey St., Berkeley
SCOTT, NATHANIEL W.	561 Lincoln Ave., San Jose
SEAVER, WM. H.	514 Albion St., Oakland
SHELDON, FRANK H.	West Suffield, Conn.
SHELDON, FRANK P.	Sheldon Bldg.
SHEPARD, ABRAHAM D.	2636 Union St.
SHINN, HOWARD HILL	339 Bush St.
SHORTLIDGE, DR. EDMUND D.	209 Post St.
SHREVE, GEO. W.	Forsyth Bldg., Fresno
SHREVE, WM. J.	Novato, Marin Co.
SIBLEY, REV. JOSIAH	2850 Washington St.
SIMONS, CHAS. J.	3536 Stuart St., Denver, Colorado
SIMONS, RICHARD W.	835 Howard St.
SIMPSON, MAURICE H.	916 Clay St., Oakland
SIMS, RICHARD M.	484 California St.
SMEDBERG, W. R., JR., Captain U. S. A.	
	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
SMITH, CHAS. LEONARD	472 13th St., Oakland
SMITH, CLARENCE H.	610 21st St., Sacramento
SMITH, FRANCIS M.	Syndicate Bldg., Oakland
SMITH, HAROLD E.	311 California St.
SMITH, H. LE BARRON	101 Post St.
SMITH, LESTER B.	404 East Alder St., Portland, Ore.
SMITH, SIDNEY V.	2027 California St.
SMITH, WILLARD P.	Claus Spreckels Bldg.
SPRAGUE, HARRY B.	599 Second Ave.
SPAULDING, MANFRED K.	21 B St., San Rafael
STANDISH, MILES	1109 Crocker Bldg.
STANIFORD, FRANK C.	234 Sansome St.
STEPHENS, WM. B.	1250 Bay St., Alameda
STEPHENSON, ROBT. LEE	
	813 First National Bank Bldg.

STEVENS, JOHN H.	216 Pine St.
STEVENS, DR. WM. E.	1007 Gough St.
STEVENSON, CHAS. C., JR.	San Rafael
STEVENSON, HOWARD G.	
	1128 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
STONE, ELLERY W.	526 Custom House
STONE, ROBERT C.	San Diego
STONEY, DONZEL	240 Montgomery St.
STOW, VANDERLYNN	608 Insurance Exchange Bldg.
STURGES, WM. S.	229 S. Ardmore St., Los Angeles
SWAN, PERCY K.	Fort George, B. C.
TAFT, HENRY C.	Clay and 14th Sts., Oakland
THOMAS, WM.	310 Sansome St.
THOMPSON, LAURENCE	5842 Viramar Ave., Oakland
TURSTON, EUGENE T., JR.	Captain U. S. R. Eng. Corps.
TICHENOR, AUSTIN K.	5102 Dover St., Oakland
TOWNE, ARTHUR G.	2524 Pierce St.
TRABERT, CHAS. L.	2736 Elmwood Ave., Berkeley
TROWBRIDGE, HARRY O.	125 Commonwealth Ave.
TURNER, GEO. W.	Los Gatos
TURNER, LEWIS H.	2017 Durant Ave., Berkeley
TURPIN, CHAS. S.	312 California St.
TURPIN, F. BLAIR	Bohemian Club
TUTTLE, HIRAM D.	Bank of San Jose Bldg., San Jose
UPHAM, BENJ. P.	510 Market St.
UPHAM, ISAAC O.	510 Market St.
VANCE, DR. ALLEN H.	1st Lieut. U. S. R. Medical Corps
VAN VALER, PETER	Sausalito
VINING, ANDREW J.	Hanford
VINING, EVERARD A.	2134 Pine St. Palo Alto
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WAGENER, EDWARD H.	407 Hillside Court, Piedmont
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WALLACE, GLEN G.	454 California St.
WARD, DR. JAS. W.	391 Sutter St.
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	627 Taylor St.

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WILLIAMS, FRANK	2274 Jackson St.
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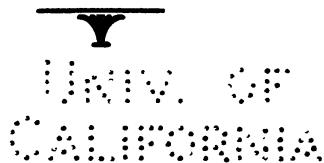
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